Part One

GREENSBORO TELEGRAM.

Pages 1 to 8

VOL. VII. NO. 47. GREENSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900. Price Five Cents

THE CHINESE EVACUATE FORTS

AN EXPLOSION KILLS TWENTY-FIVE

Germans and Russians the Victims—Only Five Chinese Killed—United States Government Throws its Hand Open—Will Not Approve Germany's Proposition Looking to the Punishment of Those Responsible for the Pekin Outrages.

By Wire to The Telegram.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Admiral Remey cables the State Department from Taku: "A force of Russians, Germans and Austrians advanced on the Pei Tang forts last night. The Chinese opened fire and kept it up all night at intervals. The forts were evacuated this morning. The Europeans hoisted their colors over the forts at 11 o'clock.

It is reported that 25 Russians and Germans were blown up by a mine. The information comes from Commander Wise, who followed the troops into the forts. Only five Chinese were killed.

THE GOVERNMENT SECRETIVE.

Associated Press.

Washiugton, Sept. 21.—The United States government has made full and complete answers to the various important inquiries that have been addressed by it to the powers relative to the Chinese trouble. It has gone farther and has made a disclosure of all of its purpoposes, and as a member of the adminsitration remarked, it has thrown its hand open on the table.

The State Department absolutely refusued to make any statement as to the nature of the answers, taking the ground that to do so would be a violation of the diplomatic proprieties. However, as it was calculated that all these answers will have reached their destinations abroad by tomorrow, it was promised that the text of the communications should be given to the press tomorrow afternoon. The ministers and charges who received the messages here adopted the same secretive attitude. The President himself, it seems, had given instructions that every effort should be made to maintain secrecy in this matter until the official disclosure.

With all this, it is known that the German proposal that negotiations with China be deferred until the Chinese responsible for the Pekin outrages have been surrendered to the allies, has failed of approval by our government. The declination has been conveyed in a manner that cannot give offense, but it is believed that the United States government cannot recognize the principle that a country may be called upon to surrender its own citizens to a foreign power, or powers, for punishment. The government does not reliquish the idea of the ultimate punishment of the offenders when they are properly identified, but it does not believe that the pursuit of this object should put a stop to all negotiations.

The idea of a commission to adjust the differences with China is again brought forward and it is suggested that such a commission on the part of the United States may either form part of the international commission which it is hoped will be appointed for this purpose, or in the event of the failure of the effort to secure joint action, then the members can go on and deal directly with China for a settlement.

The Baptist Church Revival.

Owing the rain last night, Rev. Mr. Martin preached to the smallest night congregation that he has yet had, but most of those present say it was the best sermon he has yet preached.

Heretofore he has been taking away the props on which the unsaved rest, and showed that Christ alone can save. Faith in Christ has been the one thing pressed upon the hearts of the people. Last night the preacher explained how we are to believe on Christ, on what it is to have faith in Him. Never was the way made more plain and simple. The gospel is certainly being preached with rare power and in great simplicity.

Judge Simonton Will Not be Here.

On account of other engagements, Judge Simonton will not be in Greensboro during the October term of Federal Court. Judge Boyd will preside over both the District and Circuit courts.

THE SANCTUARY OF THE LORD.

Everybody Invited to Worship in the Greensboro Churches Tomorrow.

St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Rev. J. D. Miller, rector. Fifteenth Sunday after Trtnity. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. The Brotherhood will meet after the service.

St. Benedict's Catholic church, Rev. F. Anthony, O. S. B., rector, Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost. High mass and sermon a: 10:30 a. m. Sermon on "The Gospel of the Day." Sunday school and benediction of the blessed sacrament at 4 p. m. There will be no evening service.

The pastor, Rev. T. M. Johuson, will preach in Grace Metdodist Protestant church at 11 o'clock a. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. No evening service.

St. Barnabas Episcopal church, Rev. Horace Weeks Jones, rector. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., W. E. Stone, superintendent.

St. Cuthbert's Chapel, Rev. Horace Weeks Jones, priest in charge. Sunday school at 3 o'clock p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 4 o'clock.

At Friend's church, Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Services at 11 o'clock. The evening meeting adjourns to attend the lecture by Miss Kearney at Centenary church.

THE SLAVEHOLDER'S DAUGHTER.

An Interesting Book by a Talented Young Southern Woman.

Miss Belle Kearney, the talented platform speaker who is to lecture in Greensboro Sunday and Monday evenings, is the author of the new book, "A Slaveholder's Daughter." It is the story of her own life. The reader is taken back to the ante-bellum days and the relation of master and slave is truthfully depicted; the condition of the South after the war, not omitting the rule of the "Carpet-bagger" and "Scalawag," is graphically portrayed, and the gradual culmination into the present situation in the New South, with its unprecedented negro problem which is fast solving itself, and that, too, without recource to "social equality," is shown with a masterly pen.

It reads like a novel, with the difference that the interest inspired is not of passing moment, because the characters are real and faithfully delineated, and the facts and events are both historical and current, and are such as will influence not only present, but future generations.

Were there no testimonials from other sources of Miss Kearney's worth, to be the author of this book—interesting alike to old young—would be sufficient evidence of her intellectuality, strong sympathy, Christian patriotism, and ability to captivate an audience.

In Need of Attention.

The condition of Fayeteville street at its intersection with South Elm, near the Atlantic and Yadkin railroad, is occasioning a great deal of unfavorable comment among people who pass that way. The place needs attention badly. Heavy traffic and continual washing have made it so that even vehicles have to pick their places, and wheelmen are thankful to get across at all without a fall. Many of them do fall—and then there are unmentionable imprecations on things in general, and street committees in particular.

Dr. Stamey Sells His Residence and Will Build Another.

Dr. E. L Stamey has sold his residence, at the intersection of Asheboro, Fayetteville and Gorrell streets, to Mr. A. L. Rankin, of the Southern Loan and Trust Company. It is one of the nicest homes in the city, the building being comparatively new and equipped with the modern improvements.

Dr. Stamey has purchased a lot on West Washington street, adjoining Mr. J. B. Stroud's residence, upon which he will build at an early date.

Advertising Car Here.

Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' advertising car No. 1 arrived this morning with a force of 21 men, who went to work billing the city and surrounding country for the circus which exhibits here on October 13th. The car is in charge of Mr. E. M. Cake and will be followed by others.

TROOPS ARE ON THE GROUND.

PROTECTING LIVES AND PROPERTY.

Gen. Gobim and Staff Arrived at the Scene of the Strike This Morning—The General Thinks He Has the Situation Well in Hand—Those Who Participated in Yesterday's Rioting Made No Show of Resistance.

By Wire to The Telegram.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 22.—Gen. Gobin and staff arrived here before daylight this morning and established headquarters. The Twelfth Regiment arrived from Pottsville at 5 o'clock. The Fourth Regiment is on the way, and Battery C will be here from Philadelphia within a few hours. The Governor's Troop, from Harrisonburg, will be in camp by nightfall.

Col. Richardson, who is in charge of the movement of troops, says that by night there will be 2,500 soldiers under arms in this district.

"OUR DUTY IS PLAIN."

Shenandoah, Sept. 22.—Gen. Gobin, in charge of the Third Brigade, said today: "Our duty is plain. The troops will protect lives and guard property." The General added that he already had the situation well in hand.

The streets are again filling with people. The Huns and Poles who took part in yesterday's rioting look sullenly on, but make no show of resistance to the soldiers.

ALL QUIET TODAY.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 22.—All is quiet today. The man killed yesterday was Michael Yuckavage. The little girl, Annie Rogers, at first reported killed, was wounded by a bullet in the back of the neck. She is improving and will likely recover. Martial law has been declared in this district and all saloons are closed. Reading company closed down its collieries at the request of Sheriff Toole in order to prevent trouble. Three hundred special deputies have been appointed. No crowds are permitted to congregate on any of the streets.

MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

Harrisonburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—Three regiments of infantry, a battery and a troop of cavalry were ordered out at midnight by Governor Stone to assist Sheriff Toole in maintaining order in the Schuylkill mining region. This action was taken after a conference between the Governor, Adjutant General Stewart and General Gobin, on the urgent solicitation of the sheriff, borough council of Shenahdoah and many prominent residents of the locality. General Gobin has been placed in command of the provisional brigade and started from here tonight with his staff, on a special train for Shenandoah. He will estsblish headquarters there and expects to be on the ground with 2,500 troops by 5 o'clock Saturday morning. The organizations which have been selected for this service are the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth Regiments, Battery C, of Phoenixville; Governor's Troop, of Harrisonburg, and the Third Brigade headquarters. Colonel Richardson has taken charge of the movement of the troops and the camp equipage and tents.

A Relic of the Storm.

By Wire to The Telegram.

New York, Jept, 22 —The Mallory liner, the Alamo, caught in the Galveston hurricane, arrived this morning. The hull lifted ashore by the tidal wave shows the damage. The plates are bent and twisted on the port side and overhang the stern. It will take a month to repair the vessel.

Robber Holds Up a Train Singlehanded.

By Wire to The Telegram.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 22—Singlehanded, a masked robber held up a westbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific this morning and got $500 in cash. The conductor fired upon him, but was silenced by the robber, who made his escape.

More Big Engines.

Two more new engines for the Southern were carried through here today to Spencer, where they will receive the finishing touches. They are of the largest size—similar to some now in use on this road—and will be used for through freight and fast mail service. The engines were built in Richmond.

Mr. Will H. Matthews is confined to his home by sickness.

APROPOS OF MR. SIMMONS' CARD.

This Contest Should be Conducted as a Contest Between Democrats and Gentlemen Should Be.

Statesville Landmark.

Mr. Simmons says that Senator Vance at first favored him for collector but afterwards opposed him, not on personal grounds, but on account of complications growing out of the appointment of a collector for the western district; that he has never been an attorney for the railroad but has appeared against it; that he has not been a lobbyist for any interest. Mr. Simmons then goes on to say that his whole estate amounts to $17,000 or $18,000, on which there are mortgages to the amount of $11,000 (with which the public is not concerned so far as we can see); that he has given much time to the service of the party (which is true), and that at the close of the campaign, the committee being in debt, he borrowed $1,000 and gave it as his contribution to the commitee in order to pay its debts. We pause here to say that Mr. Simmons should not be allowed to give this $1,000. He did enough for the party when he gave his time and talent to the conduct of the campaign without contributing money, especially when he had to borrow it, and the Democrats of the State, especially those who were elected to office, should chip in and make up this $1,000 and return it to Mr. Simmons. The Landmark will contribute its mite towards it.

Mr. Simmons then goes on to make a veiled attack onone of his opponents, which we hardly think becoming, in view of his complaints at the outset about charges against him.

So far as the Landmark is concerned, it had heard nothing of the charges against Mr. Simmons until he mentioned them except a reference to Vance's opposition to him, and nearly always coupled with this has been an expression of gratitude for the services rendered the party by Mr. Simmons. But on the contrary, Mr. Simmons' friends in this section have assailed, with more or less viciousness, one of his opponents, and have by this very course invited counter attacks on Mr. Simmons. Mr. Simmons may not be responsible for the acts of his fool friends, but he may expect the friends of other candidates to retaliate.

We had hoped that this senatorial canvass would be free. The contest is between Democrats of approved party standing and ability. All of them have rendered the party and the State distinguished service and either of them would represent us with ability and credit in the United States Senate. We do not think that the senatorship belongs to either of them by right. But all of them have claims and the friends of each can press his candidate without attacking the other. The Landmark, so far as it is concerned, has been content to give each of the candidates and their friends a fair showing in this paper. There is no secret about where its editor stands. He personally favors Col. Julian S. Carr for Senator and expects to support him in the primary; but he feels very kindly toward Col. Waddell, and he shall make no warfare on Mr. Simmons unless Mr. Simmons' friends force the fighting. If allowed to do so, so far as we are concerned, the senatorial fight will be conducted as a contest between Democrats and gentlemen should be conducted—in fairness and without bitterness.

Rathbone Will Fight the Administration.

By Wire to The Telegram.

Havana, Sept 22.—The lawyers defending Estes G. Rathbone, former director of posts, now on bail, have asked the authorities here for indictment and extradiction papers for Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, charged with being technically more culpable than Rathbone, because he permitted the payment of salaries Rathbone's coachman, footman and to gardener out of the Cuban treasury until the end of May, after asking that Rathbone be prosecuted for this offense. This is taken here as a sign that Rathbone will fight the adminstration to the bitter end.

Capt. A. H. Price, of Salisbury, will speak here Tuesday night, October 2d, during the first week of Federal Court.

DEATH BLOW FROM A HORSE

RUFUS TROTTER, COL., THE VICTIM

Was Assisting in Loading Horses on a Car, When He Was Kicked on the Stomach, Sustaining Fatal Internal Injury—Had Been Employed by Mr. Vanstory a Number of Years and Was a Faithful and Careful Laborer.

Rufus Trotter, a colored man employed at Mr. C. P. Vanstory's livery stables, died about 3:30 o'clock this morning as the result of injuries sustained yesterday afternoon while assisting in loading a car of horses. He struck one of the horses with a switch, when the animal kicked, striking him on the stomach and inflicting serious internal injury. He was carried to his home and given every attention, but it was impossible to relieve his suffering, which was very great.

The horses had been sold by Mr. Vanstory to a gentleman in Wilmington, and Rufus was to have gone along to care for them while in transit. The horse which kicked him was not considered a vicious animal.

The dead man had been with Mr. Vanstory for a number of years and was highly prized as a useful and trusty laborer. He was a most careful driver and was known by all the patrons of the stables.

Trotter was 35 or 40 years old. He leaves a wife, but no children.

HOW DID SHE ESCAPE?

Woman Prisoner Got Out of Jail in a Mysterious Manner.

Wrightsville, Ga., Sept. 21.—Jerry Walden, a young white man, was this morning convicted of the murder of George Dixon, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Mrs. Dixon, wife of the deceased and paramour of Walden, who was to have been put on trial today as a principal in the same crime, made a sensational escape from custody between midnight and daylight this morning. She was in the personal charge of Sheriff Rowland, who locked her in a room on the top floor of the court house. There was only one key to the door of the room, and that key was in the sheriff's pocket.

Upon locking her in, shortly before midnight, the sheriff sat down in a chair in front of the door. He fell asleep, according to his story, and when he waked the woman was gone, but the key was still in his pocket. When the matter was reported to the court the judge ordered the grand jury to make a rigid investigation of the escape. A man named Hilson, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Dixon, is known to have been about the top floor of the court house with whiskey during the night. A report was current during the forenoon that Mrs. Dixon had been caught and lynched. This was not correct. She was recaptured at the house of her brother-in-law and returned to jail. Her trial will come up tomorrow.

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN THE EAST.

Has Cancelled His Dates in Illinois—Mr. Jones' Glowing Reports Cause It.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Wm. J. Bryan has cancelled all his dates in Illinois and will make speeches in the East, instead. The dates in Illinois, October 8 to 9, were cut out of the candidate's itinerary today.

Chairman Jones brought from the East such glowing reports of the chances for Democratic success there that it has been decided to concentrate heavy work in the so-called doubtful States. Mr. Bryan may be prevailed upon to speak in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, as well as New York.

Services Will be Continued.

The revival services at West Washington Baptist church will be continued through next week. There will be services each day at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., the latter beginning with a song service.

Good music may be expected by all who attend the temperance lecture at West Market church Monday evening. Several solos and a quartette, composed of Misses Lola Carraway and Nan Wood, and Messrs. R. M. Crawford and H. S. Bradley, will be rendered.

Mr. Frank Brown, the popular superintendent of the Hunter Manufacturing Company, who has been recuperating for several weeks at his home in Hoosick, N. Y., returned this morning.

MAKING OF CANTON FLANNEL.

PRODUCT OF THE REVOLUTION MILLS

The Samples Shown on Our Streets a Few Days Ago the First Ever Made South of New England—A Significant Step in the Southbound March of Manufacture—The Large and Commodious Buildings and Perfect Equipment.

In The Telegram of Thursday last, the fact was mentioned that samples of cotton flannel from the Revolution Cotton Mills, of this city, had been shown on the streets that day. That was the first product of these mills, and was the first cotton flannel ever manufactured south of New England.

The beginning of its manufacture here is a significant step in the southward trend of the cotton manufacturing industry.

The Revolution Cotton Mills is one of the many big enterprises located in North Carolina during the past twelve months. 12,000 spindles and 376 looms will be operated by it. When it is fully started—which will be about forty days hence—more than three hundred and fifty hands will be employed. All the machinery, except a few pieces in the finishing and packing room has been in place for several days, though, owing to the large amount of tedious work that is necessary in preparing the thread for the looms, only a little more than one-fifth of the machines are now in operation.

Everything about the new establishment is of the most modern type. The big building—350x155 feet, and two-stories high—was constructed with a view to the comfort and sanitary welfare of the employees, and is a model structure. There is plenty of light and ventilation. Altogether, the plant is perhaps the most up-to-date in the State. The looms are the "Northrop Improved," with recent labor-saving inventions which makes it possible for one hand to operate from ten to twelve instead of four or five, as formerly.

Power for the mills is furnished by a 675 horse power engine, which is also equipped with all recent improvements. The company will utilize 500 horse power.

It is a fact worth mentioning that the new company will have only one formidable competitor, there being but one other concern in this country which manufactures cotton flannel exclusively. That is located in Massachusetts. The product of the Greensboro company will be disposed of through the Cone Export & Commission Company, of this city, which has contracted to take all that the mills can turn out.

* * * *

The process of manufacturing cotton flannel is mostinteresting. It is thoroughly understood by only a few people, cotton mill men not excepted. Mr. Sternberger, seeretary of the Greensboro company manufacturing the fleecy article, yesterday stated to a Telegram reporter that he himself knew very little of the process before he began its manufacture.

And yet, it seems very simple. When the cloth comes from the loom it looks very much like the common sheeting, though it contains twice as much cotton to the yard, and is woven in a much more difficult manner. After leaving the loom it goes through four or five other machines, each of which pulls out a little of the cotton on one side and the last of which delivers it to the folder—the soft, fleecy stuff we see in dry good stores.

Aunt Zilphy Still Able to be About.

Monroe Enquirer.

Mrs. Zylphia Simpson, of Vance township, came in this morning to tell us that she is nearly seventy-four years old and picked 118 ponnds of cotton yesterday besides milking a cow twice, cooking three meals, and doing other house work.

CENTRAL CAROLINA FAIR.

"We have tried to remove the 'hog' from our midst, but the old timers have bucked against us and it looks now like they had us done for.

"Now we arise to a point of order. If the hog is a necessity, let us have a big show in swine at the Central Carolina Fair."

Gentlemen, bring out your fat specimens and get the prize. The date is October 9-12, inclusive.

One of our sister towns, not a hundred miles away, makes boast of so many hundred fine milch cows, so many hundred fine thorough bred pigs, and poultry in such quantities that they didn't stop to count them. Neighbors, bring the best pair of these to our Fair. We have a prize for the best. October 9-12 is the date.

When we try to blame other people for our mistakes we usually get hold of the wrong person.

We Ask the Public to Kindly Remember That WE ARE THE

Oldest Optical Firm

in the city, and we cordially invite those suffering with defective vision to consult our graduate optician. Consultation is free and satisfaction positively guaranteed, and prices as low as can be made. A look at our stock will convince you.

W. B. FARRAR'S SON,

Jeweler.

☞Inspector for Southern Railroad Watches.

WM. G. FRAZIER, Manager.

25 CENTS

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EXPENSIVE SICKNESS

(Fever is now lurking everywhere)

—YOU CAN PREVENT IT BY USING—

VICK'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

In your family. They are small, tasteless, Vegetable-Laxative and Tonic, not griping child, aged persons or females in delicate condition.

Once try any of Vick's Family remedies and you will be pleased with results.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS—DON'T ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.

Mt. Vernon Springs

—WATER—

Try this water that will cure Stomach Troubles, Dyspepsia, Digestive Irregularites, Kidney and Bladder, Cholera, Infantum and many other troubles. As an appetizer it has no equal.

In 100,000 parts found.

Total Solids, by ignition	4850
Potash (K2O)	0020
Soda(Na2O)	0156
Lime (CaO)	1605
Magnesia (MgO)	0066
Ferric Oxide (Fe2O3)	0008
Alumina (Al2O3)	
Sulphuric Acid (SO3)	0843
Chlorine (Cl)	0160

Phosphoric Acid (P2O5). Very slight trace Silica.

A fresh supply all the time.

CRISSOM & FORDHAM.

REAL ESTATE BRIEFS.

FOR RENT—Six-room house on North Davie street, near the First Presbyterian church.

FOR RENT—One 9-room house on Church street.

ONE good horse and buggy for sale.

ONE good farm of 160 acres, on South Buffalo, for sale. Best quality of land. Two-thirds in timber; remainder in fine state of cultivation. Plenty of good pasture and water in abundance. Four miles from town.

We have good property for sale not mentioned in this column.

FOR SALE—Eleven room, new house, near Normal School. Has large grove and splendid well of water. This property can be bought just now at a bargain.

FOR RENT—Two 8-room houses on Eugene street with all modern conveniences.

FOR RENT—One large room, suitable for manufacturing, 100 by 125 feet. Power furnished.

FOR SALE—A convenient 10 room house with all improvements. In a beautiful location.

FOR SALE—Eight room house with all modern improvements. A great bargain.

FOR SALE—A beautiful 7 room house equipped with all conveniences.

FOR SALE—Farms, from 6 to 800 acres and ranging in price from $9 to $30 per acre.

NOTICE—We furnish buyers for all classes of business. If you want to sell out, don't fail to call on us.

WANTED—Property of every kind, nature, or description, for sale or rent.

For information concerning any of the above, call on or address

L. H. STURGIS & CO.,
115 Court Square,
Greensboro, N. C.

Odell Hardware Company

ARE

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR BRASS AND WROUGHT—

FIRE SHOVELS and TONGS

FIRE SETS and FIRE DOGS

They also carry an excellent line of STOVES and RANGES, COAL HODS, etc., and take pleasure in showing their goods.

You are Always Welcome.

R. G. FORTUNE AND CO.

320 and 322 South Elm Street. Greensboro, N. C.

A COMBINATION of All That is Best in Merchandise at BARGAIN PRICES

DRESS GOODS: It will pay you well to look through our line of fine Dress Goods, Zibeline Homespun, colors: Oxford, Brown and Blue mixtures, and Gray, all Pure Wool, sale price 50c yard.

BLACK ENGLISH CREPONS: Old price $1.00, sale price 69c. Black Whipcord at 50c, 79c. Black and Blue Storm Serge, 50 inches wide, old price $1.00, sale price 69c. Black Corded Twill, old price $1.50, sale price 98c. Black Henriettas at 39c, 48c, 69c, 98c, $1.25.

SALE OF DOMESTICS: Good yard wide Bleaching, 4⅞c; 2000 yards fine heavy Sea Island Domestic at 5½c; 3000 yards good AAA Domestic at 4⅞c; 6000 yards very heavy 3-yard Domestic at 5¼c; 1000 yards good outing at 4¾c; Fine cotton flannel at 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c; 3000 yards fine Amoskeg Ginghams at 5c.

SHOE SALE: 200 pairs Ladies Fine Button and Lace Shoes, $1.50 value at 98c; 300 pairs Ladies fine Button and Lace Shoes all good solid leather $1.98 quality at $1.39. 100 pairs Men's fine Shoes, Lace and Congress at 98c. 200 pairs Men's all Solid Leather Shoes, good style, $1.75 value $1.25.

Great Sale in the Millinery Department. Ladies Felt Hats of every description, 50c to $4 each. See our Line before buying. We can please you.

R. G. FORTUNE AND CO.

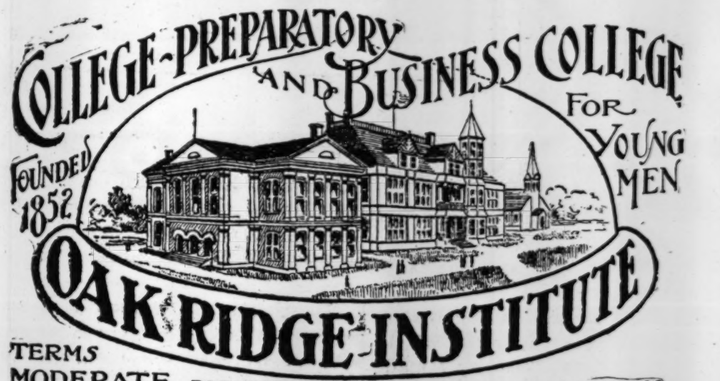
320 and 322 South Elm Street. Greensboro, N. C.

The Greensboro Pressing Club

Has removed upstairs over the Vanstory Clothing Company, and still solicits the patronage of members and customers, and traveling men.

Good work and promptness guaranteed.

W. N. HINTON, Mgr.



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EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sold for $1.00 per box.

C. E. HOLTON, Druggist.

HOW THE WALDORF-ASTORIA CHEF DOES OYSTERS.

(Charlotte News.)

Now that the oyster season has again arrived, the following recipes prepared and used by the famous chef of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel will not be uninteresting to Charlotte ladies:

STEWED OYSTERS, BALTIMORE STYLE.

Open nearly three dozen medium-sized fresh oysters, place them in a saucepan with their liquor and add one ounce of good butter; cover the pan, place it over the fire and cook for two minutes; then add one wineglassful of good Medeira wine and a very little Cayenne pepper; cook together for two minutes longer, and add one gill each of Spanish sauce and half glaze. Stir thoroughly until boiling, and just before serving squeeze in the juice of a lemon; add one-half ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, and serve immediately in a hot tureen.

HALF GLAZE SAUCE.

Put one pint of clear concentrated veal gravy in a saucepan, mix with it two wineglassfuls of Madeira and a bunch of sweet herbs, and set the broth over the fire until boiling. Mix two tablespoonfuls of potato flour to a smooth paste with a little cold water, then mix it with the broth and stir until thick. Move the pan to the side of the fire and let the sauce boil gently until reduced to two-thirds its original quantity. Skim it well, pass it through a silk sieve, and it is ready for use.

BAKED OYSTERS.

For baked oysters, put in a small lined saucepan a quarter of a pound of butter and one teacupful of cream, stirring them well over a fire until thoroughly mingled. Add one wineglassful of wine, one tablespoonful of anchovy sauce, and a small quantity each of cayenne pepper and grated lemon peel. Continue stirring over a fire until hot. Pour half of this mixture into a dish and lay the oysters on it. Strew Parmesan cheese and bread crumbs over, with a little salt and pepper, pouring on the remainder of the cream and butter with another thin layer of crumbs and cheese on top. Bake until nicely browned in a brisk oven, and serve while hot.

STUFFED OYSTERS.

Stuffed oysters are something of a novelty and require delicacy and care in the preparation. Put the grated yolks of four hard-boiled eggs into a basin and mix in half the quantity of minced bacon or salt fat pork; add a little pepper or chopped parsley and make them all into a paste by adding the uncooked yolk of one egg. Split open four dozen oysters, stuff them with this mixture, put them in large oyster shells, coat them over with bread crumbs, put a little warmed butter on top, place them in an oven and bake until done. Put them on a dish, garnish with pieces of fried bread and serve.

BROILED OYSTERS IN THE SHELL.

Take freshly opened oysters and an equal quantity of bread and cracker crumbs, flatten them on a well greased broiler and broil for two minutes on each side. Salt slightly and arrange on the toast, then lightly glaze them over with maitre d'hotel sauce and serve.

MAITRE D'HOTEL SAUCE.

Put one-fourth pound of butter into a saucepan with one-half tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a little finely mixed thyme and onion and pepper and salt to taste. Stand the saucepan by the fire and whisk the contents with an egg whisk until on the point of simmering; then remove the saucepan from the fire and serve with sauce.

MARRIAGE AT HIGH POINT.

The Bonds for the Water Works a Matter of Much Interest.

Correspondence of The Telegram.

High Point, Sept. 26—Mr. J. G. Russell and Miss Lula Garland were married at the home of the bride's father, Mr. J. G. Garland, Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Richardson, of the Baptist church, officiating. The bride and groom left for Burlington to visit parents of the groom.

It is only about three weeks until the people of High Point again vote on the issue of bonds for water works. The time is short and if we hope to carry the issue we should be up and doing. A large majority of the laboring men of the town who hertofore were "agin" the measure or who took no interest in the mater now seem inclined to favor the proposition. They are the ones who should be consulted in a business like way and shown the great need of fire protection to them and their employers, for they are the ones that hold the victory in their hands. Let us pull steady—not by jerks—for after all it is the "steady keeping at it" that counts.

A German Reformed church is to be located here. The building will be erected on Main street, on the corner at the Meredith place. A pastor of that church living in Lexington has the matter in hand.

Mr. F. Stamey, of Olympia, Wash., spent Thursday night with the family of Mrs. H. F. Stamey, leaving next morning for Randleman to visit Rev. S. D. Stamey.

Miss Cutlar, of Baltimore, Miss Bertia Smith the miliner's popular trimmer last season is with her again this year.

A married woman may be bossed around by her husband, but an old maid is bossed around by all the married women in town.

Scrofula

THE OFFSPRING OF HEREDITARY BLOOD TAINT.

Scrofula is but a modified form of Blood Poison and Consumption. The parent who is tainted by either will see in the child the same disease manifesting itself in the form of swollen glands of the neck and throat, catarrh, weak eyes, offensive sores and abscesses and oftentimes white swelling—sure signs of Scrofula. There may be no external signs for a long time, for the disease develops slowly in some cases, but the poison is in the blood and will break out at the first favorable opportunity. S. S. S. cures this wasting, destructive disease by first purifying and building up the blood and stimulating and invigorating the whole system.

J. M. Seals, 115 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., says: "Ten years ago my daughter fell and cut her forehead. From this wound the glands on the side of her face became swollen and bursted. Some of the best doctors here and elsewhere attended her without any benefit. We decided to try S. S. S., and a few bottles cured her entirely."

SSS makes new and pure blood to nourish and strengthen the body, and is a positive and safe cure for Scrofula. It overcomes all forms of blood poison, whether inherited or acquired, and no remedy so thoroughly and effectively cleanses the blood. If you have any blood trouble, or your child has inherited some blood taint, take S. S. S. and get the blood in good condition and prevent the disease doing further damage.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge whatever for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

It is well occasionally to put yourself in the other man's place, even if you feel yourself too big to be a good fit.

RED HOT FROM THE GUN

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by C. E. Holton, druggist.

Insurance

BONDS, cheaper than anybody.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.
Judicial Bonds delivered on day of application.
20 per cent. DISCOUNT ON ACCIDENT INSURANCE to our customers
SOLID FIRE INSURANCE in Standard Million Dollar Companies. Can Carry any amount. Apply to

WADDELL & CO.

Notice by Publication,

NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, } In the Superior Court

J. D. Gardner, Administrator of J. L. Hayworth, deceased, Roella Harrison, Annie Hayworth, Cora Hayworth and Elsie Hayworth vs Emma Jones and Senith Moore. } NOTICE

The defendants above named will take notice that an action has as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Guilford county to sell the real estate described in petition located in the said county to make assetts: and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of John J. Nelson, Clerk of the Superior Court of said county on the 22nd day of October, 1900, at the Court house of said county in Greensboro, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

JNO. J. NELSON, Clerk Superior Court.

This 6th day of September, 1900.
J. C. Meekins, Jr., Attorney. s6 6w

LAND SALE.

By virtne of a Power of Sale contained in a mortgage executed on the 10th day of August, 1895, by W. A. Peggans and Rufus Lemons and wife, Jane Lemons, to Mrs. C. C. Gorrell, and duly recorded in Book 100, on page 200, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Guilford county, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door, on

SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900,

a certain lot or parcel of land situated in the City of Greensboro, Gilmer township, adjoining the lands of Worth Wharton, Real Estate and Insurance company and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the west side of High Street, W. H. Watkins' southeast corner, running thence west with said Watkins' line one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet to a stake, said Watkins' corner, thence south parallel with High street fifty (50) feet to a stake, thence east parallel with first line one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet to High street, thence south fifty (50) feet to the beginning.

MRS. C. C. GORRELL, Mortgagee.

This the 22nd day of August, 1900.
Aug. 23. 1tawtdcfs

HUSTLING Young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessaryr Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets., Philadelphia, Pa, a25tf

HUNT YOUR CLOTHES and send them to the High Point Steam Laundry, where they will be laundried as white as the driven snow Do not send your work off but patronize a home industry. We guarantee satisfaction Our wagon will call for and deliver your work promptly.

HIGH POINT STEAM LAUNDRY,
Welch Bibb, next to J. W. Sechrest's Undertaking Establishment. jul 13-1mo.

R. P. Walters,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

Insurance

118 S. Elm St., Hotel Guilford B'ld'g,

REPRESENTING

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Maryland Casualty of Baltimore. Md.; and a select line of Fire Insurance Companies.

Eye Protectors

is what's needed if your children have any trouble with their eyes in school. It is very unjust to the little fellows if allowed to suffer when relief is so near at hand.

Drs. Moore

will carefully examine their eyes with the most modern instruments, and give you valuable information and if needed, adjust proper glasses at right prices.

YOUR eyes are also worth saving and it will pay you to protect them with our glasses.

112 E. Market St.

The Head of the House

has many responsibilities resting upon him, and among those of a serious character is the health of the family. Those who understand the laws of hygiene know that sewer gas from defective pipes, and dangerous conditions arising from imperfect drainage and sewerage, breed disease, and every house should be fitted up with sanitary plumbing. We are experts in this line.

J. R. RICH & SON

(Successors to ODELL HARDWARE CO. in Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.)
327 SOUTH ELM STREET.

Next to the Consumer

is where we stand in the lumber business. At the kicking post, as it were, in regard to prices.

First comes the owner of the timber. He just woke up to the value of it and wants double last year's prices. Then the sawmill man. He has not been making a fortune and thinks now he should share a little in the general prosperity

They say to us: "We must have so much for our trees and work." After a while it is "up to you." Don't kick. You don't suppose we have nerve enough to put up prices unless they had first been put up on us. No, indeed. But prices are NOT high. They have been to low and are just now getting reasonable. Your children will be glad to build at double the price it now costs you. It is a trite, but true saying, if you want to build, "Now is the time."

And ours is the place to get the stuff.

GREENSBORO LUMBER CO.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

To Keep Cool

is the aim of the business man and the pleasure-seeker these oppressively hot days. Iced water is effective for a moment, but the reaction is bad and dangerous if you are thoroughly heated. A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken in a tumbler of water makes a most refreshing and agreeable beverage. Besides quenching your thirst and cooling your blood, it tones your system, and keeps you in a state of perfect health.

Abbey's Salt is made from the salts extracted from the juices of fresh pure fruits; it is endorsed by the public and profession of two continents. Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray St., N. Y.

Booklet free on request.

MONTREAL, CAN.
"Abbey's Salt when water is added is a very delightful aperient beverage, highly palatable and effective.
It contains no ingredient of an injurious or unwholesome character, and may be taken freely as a beverage."
JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S., Emeritus Professor Chemistry, University Bishop's College, and Dominion Official Analyst.

60 CLASSIC ST., HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.
"Abbey's Salt is perfect. I thank you for putting on the market such a valuable article. It is pleasant and effective."
GEORGE M. LAMB, M. D.

1570 ASBURY AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILL., Dec. 21, 1899.
"Your Effervescent Salt is an excellent article, being gently laxative and cooling, and agreeable at the same time. I consider it also an excellent adjunct in the treatment of nervous effections on account of its soothing qualities."
DR. WM. B. MANN.

480 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1899.
"I consider Abbey's Salt a most excellent aperient and cooling drink."
CHARLES E. MANNING, M. D.

Y. M. C. A. HALL, GUILFORD COLLEGE.

LAND SALE.

The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Superior court of Guilford county in a special proceeding had therein by the heirs at law of Daniel Osborne, deceased, entitled "L. E. Osborne, et al., Ex Parte," will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

a certain tract of land lying in the western part of Sumner Township on the waters of Hickory creek, about ten miles south of Greensboro, known as "The Daniel Osborne Home Place" and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a black jack, on original survey; thence south 136 poles, on original line to a stone, D. W. Osborne's corner; thence east, crossing the creek with D. W. Osborne's and Daniel Osborne's lines, 210 poles, to a black oak on William Osborne's line; thence north four poles to a black oak; thence west fifty poles to a stone; thence north on Anthony's line, 136 poles, to a black oak in original line; thence west, crossing the creek, to the beginning corner, containing 130½ acres, more or less.

On the above land there is a good dwelling house, barn and out-buildings, well, springs meadows and timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash; one-third in not more than three months, and the balance in not more than six months from date of sale; the sale to be made subject to the approval of the court, and the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the deferred payments, and title to be retained until full purchase price is paid.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

This, September 12th, 1900.
R. D. DOUGLAS, Attorney. L. E. OSBORNE, Commissioner.

Gate City Bakery!

I am now opening up the Gate City Bakery, at 550 S. Elm Street. I am prepared to furnish all kinds of bread and fine cakes for special occasions. I have the best baker in the state and the best equipped bakery in town. Patrons will be served from a wagon on the street.

s1-1m **W. S. Kivett.**

TRINITY COLLEGE

Offers undergraduate and graduate courses. Large number of electives. Eight scientific laboraties, equipped with modern and advanced apparatus. Large additions to library. Complete gymnasium. Expenses low. Fifty scholarships to be awarded $50,000 spent in improvements the past year. Send for catalogue.

PRESIDENT KILGO, Durham, N. C.

To prevent consumption quickly cure throat and lung troubles with One Minute Cough Cure.

Howard Gardner.

Greensboro Telegram.

—BY—

The Greensboro Publishing Company.

R. F. BEASLEY, Editor and Manager.

Subscription price: $4.00 per year; $1.00 per quarter; 35c per month; 10c per week.
OFFICE—111 South Elm Street.—First door south of the government building.

Directors of the Company: C. G. Wright, President; J. Van Lindley, Vice-President; J. S. Hunter, E. J. Stafford. J. W. Scott, Chas. H. Ireland, A. W. McAlister, W. L. Grissom, R. W. Brooks, Lee H. Battle, W. C. Bain, J. W. Fry, J. M. Hendrix. J. M. Walker.

W. I. UNDERWOOD, City Editor.

FRIDAY SEPT. 22, 1900.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE STATE IS BEING AROUSED.

There has not been such hopeful signs for education in North Carolina as exist today. It is very gratifying to see how the press and individuals are taking hold of the matter. The introduction of the compulsory attendance feature by The Telegram has giv- a new impetus to the already extension interest in the subject in general. Many of the brethren of the press who do not like the compulsory idea on principle and others who, as a matter of expediency, think it unwise, are nevertheless, joining heartily and earnestly in the demand for better facilities. We hope the press will continue this course systematically and continuously. All the discussion is valuable. We are all in favor of educational facilities for the children of North Carolina such as they have never yet had. We shall not fall out about details. Let the press and the individuals who are now doing such great work keep it up, and all agreeing in the one desire, there will be no occasion not to sufficiently combine on questions of expediency.

The Telegram itself believes that compulsory attendance is sound in principle, and expedient in practice. It has been found good by a very large number of the states of this Union besides all the leading states of Europe. Of course North Carolina is not ready for anything radical. No one expects or desires that, but as some one of the many excellent letters published says, if we are not ready for a STEP, when will we ever be? In this connection we copy the following from that excellent publication issued in this city, the North Carolina Journal of Education:

A list published in the February, '99, number of this journal shows that 32 states of the Union, containing 64 per cent. of our entire population, have laws compelling school attendance from eight to thirty weeks each year for an average period of eight years; while Italy, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, France, all the German and Scandinavian States, England, Scotland and British America, and nearly all the English colonies, require from four to ten months each year for a like period. These states and countries contain a total population of 253 millions—80 per cent. of all the people we call progressive, and more than half of all that are called enlightened. What these 253 millions of the most progressive people of the modern world have found wise and helpful, will probably not prove otherwise for the two millions of North Carolina. We believe no state having once tried the plan of putting all her children in school has abandoned it.

This is a matter for the serious consideration of our people and we hope that the interest now felt may be broadened and deepened until the meeting of the Legislature, so that that body may feel that the people are behind them in any advance step they may decide to take in the cause of popular education. Of course the friends of education are not going to ask for anything unreasonable, when the importance of the subject is considered—"the education of the people," said McCauley, who is just now in popular favor, "should be the chief business of a state." While we do not subscribe to this, we believe that it is more the business of the state than has ever been recognized in North Carolina.

GUILFORD COLLEGE.

We print today pictures of the buildings, with a short historical sketch of the institution, of Guilford College, the very worthy school for higher education owned by the Society of Friends of this State. This College enjoys not only a position of great usefulness in the cause of education in North Carolina, but a high standing, as well, among those institutions which make thoroughness of work a standard of excellence. The modest New Garden Boarding School could hardly have been expected in its earlier days to grow into the present institution. Guilford, as stated in the sketch elsewhere, has always been co-educational, and it is altogether worthy of notice in this connection that Trinity College and the University now open their doors to women.

Concord has determined to have a more perfect system of water works and it will not be long until the discussion will be on in earnest. The more the question is discussed the better system we will have. Let's pull ourselves together now and improve the town from center to circumference.—Concord Tribune.

Our contemporary is right on the question of discussion. When so very important a matter as the installation of a water works system, upon which the very life, health, prosperity and comfort of the community depends for both the present and the future, is at issue, too much discussion cannot be had. The people deserve to have all the information that can be secured on the subject, and a newspaper that withholds such information is not doing the duty required of it as a public servant.

In the Greenville Reflector of yesterday is published a card from Ex-Governor Jarvis announcing his candidacy for the senatorship. And thus does the gaiety of the situation unfold itself.

Mr. McKinley will not make any speeches. The President seems to see that too much speech making is now dividing the honors with General Apathy in making inroads into the Republican majorities of 1896.

Chairman Jones' glowing report from the East in some way has a sneaking reminder of his cheerful claims for his ticket two days after the election of 1896.

CLASS OF NAUGHTY-NAUGHT.

The End of the Century Class in School and College Has Superior Advantages.

The class of 1900, in school and college, in thought will salute its predecessors, near and remote, on the coming graduation day. As an end-of-the-century class, says Youth's Companion, its interest may go out sympathetically to the graduates of 1800.

It may congratulate itself on its superior advantages and surroundings. The picture, for example, of a New York man on his way to the commencement exercises a century ago would suggest certain changes and developments. He saw no telegraph, telephone nor trolley wires; no electric light posts, no street car, no bicycle, no automobile, no steam fire engine, no gas fixture in a window, with baseball glove and catcher's mask suspended thereon; no one of many conveniences and absolutely necessary contrivances as we now estimate them.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to infer that the material side of the environment was a fair indication of the mental equipment and possibilities of that day. A diploma is a commission to do something in and for the world, and it must be owned that the class of 1800 and other classes of that general period set an example of performance that our candidates for certificates and degrees may well imitate. It is the use, and not merely the number, of advantages that is decisive.

Denunciation.

"Yes, sir," exclaimed Senator Sorghum; "I heartily and unreservedly condemn all methods in politics which are not frank, honest, open and above board."

"But—"

"I know what you are going to say. I know some of the tricks myself. But if I could manage to denounce them so loud that the other people would be afraid to use 'em, life would be one grand, sweet, perpetual walk-over."—Washington Star.

GARDENS UNDER A BRIDGE.

Located Beneath Madison Avenue Structure in the Harlem River.

It is not often that one finds a garden in the middle of a river flowing through a great city, and thronged with all manner of craft, but the Harlem river at its busiest section contains two of them, says the New York Post. They are located beneath the Madison avenue bridge, on each bank of the river, and rows of lettuce, potato stalks and tomato vines shut out the roar of the city. Few cross the bridge without being attracted by the two green patches, and the uniformed employes are constantly plied with questions by the curious.

"Oh, it was old Patsy over there who started the gardens," they say.

"Old Patsy" is a watchman, whose duty it is to keep things clean and in order on the bridge. "I was something of gar'ner, sir," he says, "in the ould counthry, and had a nice place iv me own wanst, before the hard times come, and I saw them thriangles out there, and the clay in them, and I just thought to meself I could rise a few vegetables for th' ould woman. And I set to work here lasht year, and, what d'ye think, but we had lashins iv praties and things for the whole winther. The place is full o' rats and they do be playin' havoc wid things. But maybe afther all I'll have a dacint crop."

Partly Qualified.

"What is his occupation?" asked the warden of the penitentiary, referring to the latest arrival.

"He hasn't any regular occupation?" said the subordinate. "He is nothing but a ward heeler."

"All right," rejoined the warden. "Put him in the shoemaking department."—Chicago Tribune.

RECEIVING DAILY:
HARRIS LITHIA WATER
BY EXPRESS
HOWARD GARDNER
COR. OPP. POSTOFFICE

One-Cent-a-Word.

[Advertisements inserted in this column a one cent per word for each insertion.]

FANCY bananas—Plenty of them. Clegg's Bakery.

CLIPPED scuppernong grapes at Pearce's.

THREE good horses for sale. For information apply at Telegram office. 9-21 3t.

OUR line of school shoes for boys and girls is now complete. Bring the little folks in and let us shoe them. Thacker & Brockmann.

CLIPPED scuppernong grapes at Pearce's.

NUMBERS 2 and 3 crystal lamp chimneys. Glass and crockery ware. Stoves.
1t Greensboro Bargain House.

MURCOTTE'S celebrated fine candy, Twenty kinds, fresh, the best made, 50c. The Elite, 'phone 200.
s-19-tf

FRESH York River oysters daily. The Elite, 'phone 200 s-19-tf

BICYCLE repairing quickly and neatly done. All work guaranteed. W. H. White, 117, East Market street. 9-10-tf.

OUR fall and winter woolens include the choicest designs and fabrics. Our prices will interest you. 9-11-t-t s Harry Poezolt.

SEE that your store is well lighted for tonight. You can only have this done by using good incandescent mantels. We have 'em from 15c up, Wellsbach and all other kinds. Call us up Gate City Supply Co., 217 South Elm street, 'phone 161.

IRON Safes cheap. If you want a safe drop us a card and we will do the rest. O. B. Barnes & Co., Box 22, Greensboro, N. C. 9-5-1m

KEEP your eye on Oakland Park. A8tf

EASTMAN'S kodaks and supplies sold by John B. Fariss, Druggist. n4-tf.

FOR rent, offices oppposite cout house on North Elm street. Apply to C. G. Wright. a5-t

KODAKS $5.00 to $25.00. All kinds of supplies. John B. Fariss, Druggist. n4-tf.

DO YOU BORROW OR LEND?

Money is in demand. Applications for loans are wanted. See

Southern Loan and Trust Company

The following amounts are listed for immediate loans. Any other amount secured on short notice: $50.00; $100 00; $200.00; $300.00; $600 00; $1000.00; $1250.00; $2000.00; $3000.00; $3750.00.

No Charge to Lender---Reasonable Charge to Borrower.

QUALITY FIT

Fall and Winter Stock with Thousands of Samples to Select From.

J. E. Cartland,

MERCHANT TAILOR - - - - - GREENSBORO, N. C

Not only a fit, but satisfaction is guaranteed. Samples and blanks sen on application.

SICKNESS.....

is not to be trifled with. The doctor can't assist you to any great extent unless you do your part How can you do more than to bring his prescriptions here and have them filled just exactly as he intended them to be? We follow the physicians instructions. Do not substitute JUST AS GOOD. We would be glad to have you consider us your prescription druggest.

FARISS' DRUG STORE

121 S. Elm Street, Opp. Hotel Guilford.

R. K. GREGORY, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Residence and Office:

330 N. Green St.

Special Attention to diseases of Females.

The choicest grain harvested isn't any too good for our customers. as our oldest patrons will certify. The horse fed not to repletion, but to satisfaction, will do the best work in the long run. Dont stint the quantity or quality of feed for your stock, You can't work on an empty stomach—why should you expect your horse to do so?

BOYCOTT'S FEED STORE.

Statement of Condition

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

of Greensboro, North Carolina,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 29th. CONDENSED FROM REPORT TO COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	$308,202.34	Capital Stock	$100,000.00
Overdrafts (secured and uns'c'd)	1,801.20	Surplus and Profits, net	15,986.84
U S Bonds and Premiums	160,065.99	Circulation	100,000.00
Banking house, furn., and fixtures	8,000.00	Bills payable	55,000.00
Revenue Stamps	310.83	Deposits	270,864.29
Cash on hand and in banks	63,470.77		
Total	$541,851.13	Total	$541,851.13

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

Deposits June 29, 1899	$205,000.00	Deposits, June 29th, 1900	$270,800.00
Profits " "	5.400.00	Profits " "	15,986.00

DONT FORGET ME....

when you need horse-shoeing and general repair work. Your work solicited. Prices reasonable. All kinds of painting.
A. G. CONNELLY,
229 South Dave St.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Hayden, Wheeler & Schwend

ARCHITECTS

501—503 Sou. L & T. Co. Building
GREENSBORO, N. C.
115 South Tryon St. 20½ Peachtree St.
Charlotte, N. C, Atlanta, Ga.

HUFF

says nothing but saws wood into the finest delivery wagons. Prompt attention to special designs July 6.

DR. J. S. BETTS,

DENTIST,

Office opp. Hotel Guilford

Southern Stock-Mutual Insurance Co.

and Underwriters of Greensboro.

Combined Assets, - $254,818.87.

The only Insurance Companies in North Carolina that divide their Profits with the Policy Holders. $29,785.06 returned as Dividends to Policy Holers in Five Years. When you in insure call for these Greensboro Companies.

WHARTON, McALISTER & VAUGHN, Managers.

O. W. Carr & Co.,
Murray Bros.,
D. C. Waddell,
L. H. Sturgis & Co.,
Wharton, McAlister & Vaughn,
} Greensboro Agents.

THE GLAD HAND.

Greensboro People Always Extend a Cordial Greeting to Visitors.

Mrs. J. M. Sykes is visiting in Durham.

Mr. Will R. Odell, of Concord, is in the city.

Mr. Ceasar Cone returned today from Charlotte.

United States Marshal Millikan is in Asheboro.

Mr. C. G. Wright returned to the city at noon.

Mr. Chas. Ware, of Reidsville, was in the city today.

Solicitor M. L. Mott, of Wilkesboro, was here today.

Mrs. C. P. Frazier left this morning on a visit to Kinston.

Mr. Paul C. Lindley, of Pomona, went to Charlotte last night.

Dr. W. T. Whitsett, of Whitsett Institute, was here last night.

Mr. V. C. McAdoo went to Burlington this afternoon on business.

Concord Tribune: Will T. Powe, of Greensboro, came in this morning.

Mr. S. O. Melvin returned yesterday from an extended trip on the road.

Mrs. Zylpha Hollowell left this morning on a visit to relatives in Goldsboro.

Mr. F. O. Miller, Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' press agent, called on The Telegram today.

Winston Sentinel: Miss Callie Jeffreys, of Greensboro, is visiting Mrs. D. M. Culler, in North Winston.

Mr. J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, is on a business trip to New York and some of the New England States.

Misses Etta Rayle, of Richmond, and Nannie Lehman, of Winston, are visiting at Mrs. W. A. Sharpe's, on Gorrell street.

Charlotte Observer: Mr. W T. Pope spent yestrrday in the city on his way from Morganton to his home in Greensboro.

Mrs. Mary Bynum, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Merritt, returned to her home in Winston this afternoon.

Mr. Will Fields, of the Gate City Steam Laundry, will go to Oak Ridge Monday to take a business course at the Institute.

Rev. H. D. Lequeux, pastor of Alamance Presbyterian church, left this morning on a visit to Statesville and Charleston, S. C.

Mr. S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture, was here this morning on his way from Raleigh to his home in Caldwell county.

Mr. J. W. Hines, a Baltimore capitalist, is expected to arrive this evening. He will probably invest in Greensboro property.

Mr. R. E. Bass, who stopped over here with his brother, Mr. J. T. Bass, left this afternoon for his home in Prince Edward county, Va.

Messrs. A. L. Brooks, A. B. Kimball and C. H. Ireland returned at noon from Pittsboro, where they attended Chatham Superior Court.

Mrs. Kathryn Conrad, of Boston, Mass., who at one time resided in Greensboro, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Dr. John Thames, on North Edgeworth street.

Mr. T. K. Bruner, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was here this morning, returning to Raleigh from a business trip to the western part of the State.

Mr. Carder Olive, of Wake county, is visiting his son, Mr. J. C. Olive, on Walker avenue. Although 88 years old, Mr. Olive is hale and hearty, and bids fair to last for many more years.

Mr. John W. Merritt, of the firm of Merritt, Brower & Co., returned this morning from a visit to Philadelphia and other wholesale markets, where he purchased a big stock of clothing and furnishings.

Mr D. A. Coble, superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home, at Goldsboro, is in the city. He is on his return from the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Richmond.

Mrs. Nannie Weatherly returned this morning from New York, where she has been for the past two weeks buying her stock of fall and winter millinery. Her daughter, Miss Lilian Weatherly, will remain in New York for some time. She is taking a special course in the Fletcher Musical Kindergarten.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

M'ADOO HOUSE.

E H Gilmer, W C Ward, T J Dunn, J T Wilker, Wm I Holt, Wm E Holt, W E Sharpe, North Carolina; T H Fowler, Southern Railway; R Hacht, New York; A O'Donnel, Durham; E C Shield, Richmond, Va; Chas F Cates, Lynchburg, Va; W T Oliver, Virginia; W S Harris, Durham; A E Holton, Winston; J H West, City; Frank A Mears, Asheville; W T Whitsett, Whitsett; George Howard, Mrs George Howard, Tarboro; W T Walker, Guilford; S G Fry, Goldsboro; Ed Ragan, Greensboro; J M Jones, Roanoke, Va; Fred W Habel, Raleigh; J G Jeffries St Louis; S H Tomlinson, High Point; W M Poindexter, Louisburg; C G Brady, Advance; T W Martin, Estell Springs, Tenn; L S Young, Virginia.

HOTEL CLEGG.

D Ricks, Goldsboro; H G Griffin, So Ry Co; J H Hoddey, Joe Belton, Mt Airy; W C Wood, N C; W R Eley; L L Luck, E H Hollond, High Point; C M Oakley, So Ry; E R Carr, N C; C C Wright, N C; T J Rosmond, N C; B E Jones, City; Eugene Parker, Raleigh; Mrs Eugene Parker, Raleigh; D A Coble, Goldsboro; F O Miller, 4 Paw-Sells Bros Show; G R Roper, Richmond, Va; R H Maxwell, High Point; R M Scott, So Ry; W D Barboon, So Boston, Va; M J Stamp, Atlanta, Ga; M Griffin, Columbia, S C; Mrs E E Gale, Miss Emily D Gale, Raleigh; W R Young, Va; W H Boilings, Ohio; J H Downey, 4 Paws & Sells Bros; B H Lloyd, Selma; Miss Annie Ford, Pages Mill, S C; Bert Smith, S A Slain, N C; E W Coke, T Comsons, D Molone, C Long, C Dunbar, H Johnson, M Smith, C Holmes, P Hunt, F Tonsor, R L Saynouse, J Sharp, Adam 4-Paw & Sells Bros. Show, Advertising Crew Car No. 1.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Do you borrow or loan? Read the ad. of Southern Loan & Trust Co. today. It may interest you.

In passing take a look at the International shirts tastily displayed in Merritt, Brower & Co.'s north window. No better shirt made. See ad. on eighth page.

Shirtwaists at the Ladies' Emporium.

The finest shrimp ever brought to town, at A. B. Willis' stall, city market.

S. L. Gilmer & Co. advertise big bargains in the Brown stock for next week.

Brass and wrought fire shovels, tongs, ranges, stoves, etc., at the Odell Hardware Co.

No matter how tastefully a person may be dressed, if their shoes are not dressy and neat their whole appearance is marred. Read what J. M. Hendrix & Co. have to say of their shoe line.

Your children need eye protectors—Drs. Moore.

Sickness is not to be trifled with. Fariss wants to be your prescription druggist.

Harry-Belk Bros. Co. Sample handkerchiefs to go at manufacturers' prices Monday.

Excelled by none. Drs. Moore's glasses protect and save your eyes.

Merritt, Brower & Co. have a neat display of shirts in their window. The work was done by Lewis Howlett.

Murine allays inflammations. Drs. Moore's glasses relieve eye strain and improves sight.

We like the people who don't put on too much style and the people who don't put on too little.

Polite people are those who listen to us while we talk about something they have no earthly interest in.

St. Anthony must have been a mighty good man, or he wouldn't have had so many nice temptations.

THE WEATHER....

Next week will be hot again. Prepare to keep cool by making a selection from our large stock of shirt waists.

THE LADIES' EMPORIUM

Big Handkerchief and Silk Sale

MONDAY

AT

Harry-Belk Bros. Co.

2600 Sample Handkerchiefs to go at Manufacturers Prices, 1c up. 50c quality at 35c. 25c quality at 16c. Silks 15c up. To miss this will be your loss, so meet your friends Monday at

HARRY - BELK BROS. CO.,

225 S. ELM ST. **CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH.**

ONE ON THE BARKEEPER.

How an Impecunious Patron Got a Seltzer Lemonade for Five Cents.

A man with a rusty coat entered a saloon on West Madison street and called for seltzer and lemon. When the glass was set before him he looked at it with a red and nervous eye, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"Kindly drop a lump of sugar in it," he said to the barkeeper. This was done and the man with the rusty coat agitated the mixture with a spoon. Then he drank it, tossed a five-cent piece upon the bar and left the place with a dingy handkerchief at his lips. Another man who stood near the cigar-lighter and who had been an interested spectator now spoke.

"What do you charge for seltzer and lemon?" he asked.

"Five cents," was the prompt reply of the bartender.

"And what for a seltzer lemonade?"

"Fifteen cents."

"Well, said the man at the cigar lighter, "I can see how you can get one for five cents."

Then the barkeeper remembered the lump of sugar and beat his breast in anger.

Poor Economy.

I find I'm losing flesh, but not because
I'm overworked or breaking nature's laws;
It is that I may save a little pelf—
I've just begun to try to shave myself.
—Judge.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Complete Business and Stenographic Courses.

OUR MOTTO:

Thorough work, and always the best interests of our students.

Young men who wish to be able to command better wages should equip themselves for doing better work by taking advantage of our

Night Session

which will open Monday, October 3d; hours to suit the majority of the students.

A large enrollment is expected.

Call on us or write for announcement.

Geo. W. Broyles,
Principal.

116½ West Market Street,
Greensboro, N. C.

The Reputation

of a store, like that of a man is no small part of its capital. Honesty is an asset which we believe our customers appreciate at its full value. Our prescription work is the best that science, experience and money can produce.

Holton's Drug Store

McAdoo House Building.

Owing to the condition of the city water it is impossible to turn out first-class work. We hope our patrons will overlook any shortcomings this week. We will promise our work will be up to its high standard within a few days. We are digging a well and hope soon to have an abundance of clear water.

Greensboro Steam Laundry

Jno. M. Dick, Proprietor.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NORFOLK VIRGINIA.

Southern Railway will operate excursion train from Charlotte, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., September 25th, 1900, Leaving Charlotte 6:30 p. m. Fare for round trip $4.00; Concord, 7:18 p. m., fare $3,75; Salisbury, 8.15 p. m., fare $3.50; Greensboro, 10:00 p. m., fare $3.00; Durham 11:58 p. m.; fare $2.50; Raleigh, 12.50 a. m., fare $2.25; arriving at Norfolk 7:30 a. m.

Tickets will be sold for regular trains Sept. 25th, at approximately low rates, Marion to Salisbury, Norwood Branch, Wilkesboro branch, Madison Branch, Ramseur branch including Reidsville, Chapel Hill, Oxford to connect with excursion train. Two days and one night in Norfolk.

See your agent for further information or write R. L. Vernon, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C. s-19-t-d.

Harris Lithia Water

Plain and Carbonated

We have made arrangements with Howard Gardner to supply this water in South Greensboro.

Phone us your order and we will deliver it.

Coble AND Porter

Phone 98.

COMMENCED BUSINESS, OCTOBER 2D, 1899.

J. W. FRY, President. J. S. COX, Vice-Pres. W. E. ALLEN, Sec. Treas

Greensboro Loan and Trust Company.

Capital Stock, $100.000.00.

Furnish travellers letters of credit, available in all parts of the world. Does a general banking business. Makes loans on improved real estate. Negotiates mortgages and acts as trustee. Acts as guardian, executor and administrator of estates. Safety deposit boxes for rent.

A Legal Depository of Court and Trust Funds.

Trust funds to loan on improved city property.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Odell, R. M. Rees, Geo. S. Sergeant, R. R. King, J. S. Cox, John Gill, Baltimore, Md. W. H. Watkins, Ramseur, N. C. O. R. Cox, Cedar Fall, N. C. W. F. Williams, Red Spgs., N. C. J. A. Hadley, Mt. Airy, N C S. Bryant, Raddleman, N. C. J. Elwood Cox, High Point, N. B. F. Mebane, W. L. Grissom, W. D. McAdoo, R. P. Gray, J W. Fry.

A TAME BUTTERFLY.

BY SHAWEN.

The hopeful, happy, heart-nourished vagaries of humankind have ever been likened to the childish chase after butterflies.

Chasing butterflies! It is the earliest conception of the beautiful. The first prompting of childhood, to admire the exquisite, the primary inclining of the fancy to seek nature's adornments.

How it grows upon us and dissipates its fund of love throughout the kingdom of the beautiful, wherein once to be a lover is to abide, and to revel in the delightful acquaintanceship of tree and flower, of bladed grass and rippling water, of starry skies and the melody of the woods; to mingle with fragrance and color and drink copiously from uncontaminated springs.

And yet, poor butterfly! What of the chase of him? What chase is his? A little coterie of flowers to woo, the redolence around him his faint yet frequent baptism, the sweet cheer of fugitive sunbeams his day's delight, and for the night the dew-bejeweled casement of the flowers watched over by sentinel moonbeams and slumbering birds in nearby retreats, breathed upon with the caressing breath of darkness.

A little while of this, mingled with fright, perhaps, lest it fail to elude the grasp of childish hands all too violent for its frail being to withstand—a little while of this, and then, for aught we know, delicate, beautiful sojourner that was, and is no more.

Had it not affections like our own, our hopes and fears and the mute sense of dependence that enwraps us all?

One there is of which I have been told that quite establishes its nearness of nature with humanity—a tame butterfly that sought and won human effection. In perfect carmine when the summer came, he sought a childish face asleep in its tiny carriage under the trees, and with unconscious boldness hovered above the little sleeper, presently to alight on its sunny curls and kiss its eyelids closer down.

It was a sight so touchingly beautiful that other children playing there observed it, and the parents, too, and, incomprehensible as it seems and is, the daring insect signified its sense of welcome by remaining there and establishing recess in the infant's hair.

Even after that it grew more gentle and affectionate, and the other children formed a deep attachment for it and enticed it into many little pranks and follies. Verily, it came to understand this much, at least—that it was an expected and delightful visitor among kindly hosts. So all fright, even the faintest apprehension, left it, and it came to light, out of its own delightful volition, in the children's hands, and when strangers came and wondered over the unusual spectacle of a tame butterfly it allowed itself to be borne from one to another of the children's palms, apparently proud to corroborate the strange adventure.

The brief date of its life is drawing to a close, however. The vivid carmine has faded into brown, and the luxuriance of wing no longer burnishes the drooping body. The early frosts will claim the outworn wayfarer, and the children who have grown to love him so will understand the grief of those over another dead:

"One morn I missed him on the 'customed hill,
Along the heath, and near his favored tree:
Another came; nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he."

HYPNOTISM AND DEATH.

Miss Southgate Tells How Her Lover Persuaded Her to Die With Him.

New York Special, 16th.

Helen Southgate, the 18-year old adopted daughter of the late Bishop Southgate, alleges that she was hypnotized by Henry Grosvenor Barbour, the clergyman's son, who took her St. Charles Hotel, in Brooklyn, and killed himself after having shot her in the breast.

Miss Southgate, who is in the Seney Hospital, slowly recovering from her wound, has told a long and detailed story of her relations with young Barbour. She says she made his acquaintance six years ago and often went driving and sailing with him at the country place where they both lived. She did not love him, she declares, and he shocked her by professing absolute atheism.

Nevertheless, she could not shake off his attentions, and he often professed deep love for her. Still she did not reciprocate his affection, but they would have been married if he had had a present or a future to offer her.

Finding his suit persistently rejected Barbour began to talk to her of the uselessness of life and the beauty of death, and proposed that they commit suicide together. She consented, and was willing then and there to jump with him into the waters of Peconic bay, on which they were sailing. He replied that he preferred they should die together in a far-away spot where they were not known.

Miss Southgate and Barbour then, after taking every precaution to conceal their identity, cutting their initials off their clothing, went to the hotel in Brooklyn. They registered as man and wife, but their relations were never those of lovers.

She allowed Barbour to shoot her, and he then shot himself dead. She was not fatally hurt and fled from the hotel and went to her aunt's house, telling a story about having shot herself accidently.

HAPPY, LAZY RUATAN.

Island Off the Coast of Honduras Where No One Works, Because There Is No Need of It.

Ruatan, the largest of the five "Bay islands," a little chain or key lying some 30 miles off the coast of Spanish Honduras, southeast of Port Cortez, and only four days' travel from New Orleans—is some 40 miles long and 3 miles wide.

It has a population of about 3,000 people, mostly Carib Indians, and I doubt, says a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, whether there is in all the world a more beautiful and prolific spot. The people are lazy simply because they don't have to work. Cocoanuts form their mainstay, and there is nothing easier to grow.

To start a grove, one merely burns off a piece of land, and plants the nuts in rows 20 feet apart. In from four to five years' time the trees are a dozen feet high, and are beginning to bear, and after that the planter is fixed for life. He may bid adieu to care.

The nuts are never picked, but as they mature they drop off, and this shower of fruit goes on steadily month after month all the year around. How long a tree will bear nobody can say, but there are some on the island that are known to be over half a century old, and are still dropping their harvest of nuts.

When the native needs something at the store, all he has to do is to gather together some nuts and trade them for what he wishes. He hulls them by striking them on a stake driven in the ground, and a man can easily hull 3,000 a day in that manner.

Other fruits grow just as easily as the cocoanuts, and the only reason why that especially is grown is because it furnishes an easy crop, for which there is always a ready market. There are plenty of bananas, oranges, mangoes, plums and pineapples, and they are all delicious. They grow wild, without the slightest cultivation, and all one has to do is to pick them.

Vegetables are equally prolific, and the native yams easily average 40 or 50 pounds in weight. A piece of cane stuck in the ground takes root and renews itself perennially for years. Roses and flowers of almost every imaginable vareity run wild from one end of Ruatan to the other.

A stranger who comes to the islands is invariably amazed at the prodigality of nature and the apathy of the natives—that is, before the lazy feeling gets into his blood.

The thermometer has never been known to fall below 66 degrees or to rise above 80 degrees. Being part of Spanish Honduras the island is, of course, under the government of that republic, but it is too far away ever to be disturbed by the storms of revolution, and at present things are peculiarly serene.

The Honduranian government is represented by an administrator, a commandante and a governor. There is never any friction, and their simple duties are confined chiefly to the collection of customs.

There is no military establishment, and the only jail on the island is a small one-room hut, in which a plain drunk occasionally sleeps off too much native brandy. Theft and other crimes are unknown, and doors are never locked.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

They do neither plight nor wed
In the city of the dead,
In the city where they sleep away the hours;
But they lie, while o'er them range
Winter blight and summer change,
And a hundred happy whisperings of flowers.
No, they neither wed nor plight,
And the day is like the night,
For their vision is of other kind than ours.

They do neither sing nor sigh
In that burgh of by and by,
Where the streets have grasses growing cool and long;
But they rest within their bed,
Leaving all their thoughts unsaid,
Deeming silence better far than sob or song.
Though the robin be a-wing,
Though the leaves of autumn march a million strong.

There is only rest and peace
In the City of Surcease
From the failings and the wailings 'neath the sun,
And the wings of the swift years
Beat but gently o'er the biers,
Making music to the sleepers every one.
There is only peace and rest;
But to them it seemeth best,
For they lie at ease and know that life is done.

—Richard Burton, in Atlanta Constitution.

RHEUMATISM—CATARRAH—DISEASES CURED BY B. B. B.

It is the deep-seated, obstinate cases of catarrh and rheumatism that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) cures. It matters not what other treatments, doctors, sprays, liniments, medicated air, blood purifiers, have failed to do, B. B. B. always promptly reaches the real cause and roots out and drives from the bones, joints, mucuous membrane, and entire system the specific poison in the blood that causes rheumatism and catarrh. B. B. B. is the only remedy strong enough to do this and cure ond so there can never be a return to the symptoms. Don't give up hope, but try B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) or 3 Bs.

For sale by druggists and Howard Gardner, in Greensboro, at $1 per large bottle, or 6 large bottles (full treatment) $5. To prove our faith in B. B. B. we will send a trial bottle free to sufferers, so they may test the remedy at our expense. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

No good-looking woman is ever over thirty years old.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and othaches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to moke you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by Grissom & Fordham.

A man marries woman for a mate; a woman marries man for a master.

You can spell it cough, coff, caugh, kauf, kaff, kough, or kaugh, but the only harmless remedy that quickly cures it is One Minute Cough Cure
Howard Gardner.

Every girl has an idea she can manage men till after she has married one of them.

The progressive nations of the world are the great food consuming nations. Good food well digested gives strength. If you cannot digest all you eat, you need Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. You need not diet yourself. It contains all of the digestants combined with the best known tonics and reconstructives. It will even digest all classes of foods in a bottle. No other preparations will do this. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all stomach troubles. Howard Gardner.

Weak coffee often nerves a man sufficiently not to tip the waiter.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are prompt, palatable, pleasant, powerful, purifying little pills.
Howard Gardner.

Other people's blunders either educate us or make us more conceited.

Poisonous toadstools resembling musrooms have caused frequent deaths this year. Be sure to use only the genuine. Observe the same care when you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are poisonous counterfeits. DeWitt's is the only orginal Witch Hazel Salve. It is a safe and certain cure for piles and all skin diseases. Howard Gardner.

Good luck is simply having the agility to get on a car that is going your way.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The busiest and mightiest little thing was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changed weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25 cents per box. Sold by C. E. Holton.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on C. E. Holton, druggist, and get a trial bottle free, Regular size 50 and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

The cheerful life is like all other entertainments; we have to seek it out and pay to get in.

Thomas Oliver
—REPAIRER OF—
Bicycles, Guns, Locks, etc.

Removed from 313 South Elm street to the old skating rink building on Hagan's Corner. Will do the MOST DIFFICULT REPAIRING
Call and see me.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AT THE State Normal & Industrial College

Laura L. Brockmann, Piano, Harmony and History of Music.
Chas. Brockmann, Violin, Orchestral Instruments, and Assistant Piano.
Terms $32 00 per school year for two half hours per week.
Terms $24 for one three-quarter hour per week. Payable quarterly in advance.
Pupils in any grade will be enrolled.
Young men can have lessons at teacher's residence.
or futher information write
PRESIDENT M'IVER.

HICK'S . . . CAPUDINE
Cures Headache. No Bad Effect. At all druggists.

MISS) JOY HARRIS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence 123 Summit Ave.
(Mrs. Payne's office)
Office hours; 8 to 10 a. m., 3 to 4 pm.

1838 1900
GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE
NORTH CAROLINA.
Fall Term Begins September 12th, 1900.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
DRED PEACOCK, Pres.

H. J. BLAUVELT,
ARCHITECT,
WINSTON, N. C.

To the Deaf:
A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head, by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his institute, so that deaf people, unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1213-c, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, U. S. A. s12-1y.

Potted Plants
FERNS:
Maiden Hair,
Boston Sword,
Australian Tree Fern,
Assorted Ferns.
Araucaria Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine.)
Palms in Assortment. Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs and Bridal Bouquets. Shade Trees, Evergreens and General Nursery Stock.
J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
Pomona, N. C. (Near Greensboro)
Long Distance Phone 60

COKE DANDRUFF CURE
Cures Dandruff, Falling Hair, Brittle Hair and all Scalp Troubles, such as Itching, Eczema, Eruptions, etc. Purely Vegetable, harmless and reliable.
Cure Guaranteed
even after all other remedies have failed, or money refunded.
A CHICACO MAN WRITES:
6851 Parnell Ave., Chicago, May 15, 1899.
I used "Coke Dandruff Cure" for baldness and after two weeks using the hair began to grow. Inside of six weeks my head was covered with hair. Also cured my daughter of the worst case of dandruff imaginable.
L. ED. KORTE.
For Sale by all Druggists and Barbers. Treatise on Hair and Scalp Troubles free on request.
A. R. BREMER CO., • Chicago.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN B. FARISS,
Druggist, 121 South Elm street.

The University of North Carolina
The head of the state's educational system.
Three academic courses leading to Degrees. Professional courses in law, medicine and pharmacy. Summer school for teachers.
Tuition $60. Scholarships and loans to needy. Free tuiton to candidates for the Ministry, Minister's sons and teachers.
512 students besides 161 in summer school. 38 teachers in the faculty.
F. P. VENABLE, PRES.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

TAR HEEL Cough Syrup, it cures. 25c.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW
DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
STEEL AND PENNYROYAL PILLS
are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by
Sold only by
Jno. B. Fariss,
Druggist 121 S. Elm St.

WINE OF CARDUI
How a Woman Suffers.

HOWELL, IND., Nov. 26.
I will always praise Wine of Cardui. It has done me more good than all the medicines I have ever taken in my life. Please send a book about female diseases to the ladies whose names I enclose.
Mrs. MINNIE STODGHILL.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

It isn't necessary for a woman to give particulars. When she says she has "female troubles", other women know what that means. It means days and nights of endless suffering. It means headaches which no tongue can describe. It means that terrible bearing and dragging down in the lower abdomen. It means agonizing backache, and shoulder ache, and arm ache, and aches in the lower limbs. It means nerves on edge—the blues— despondency and loss of hope. It means debilitating drains that the doctors call leucorrhœa. It means martyrdom—sometimes even death seems preferable. And still Wine of Cardui will utterly put those diseases and pains to rout. It has cured thousands of cases when nothing else on earth would. To the budding woman, to the bride, to the wife, to the expectant mother, to those going through the Change of Life, this Vegetable Wine is a blessing.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Dep't, The CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Druggists Sell Large Bottles for $1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

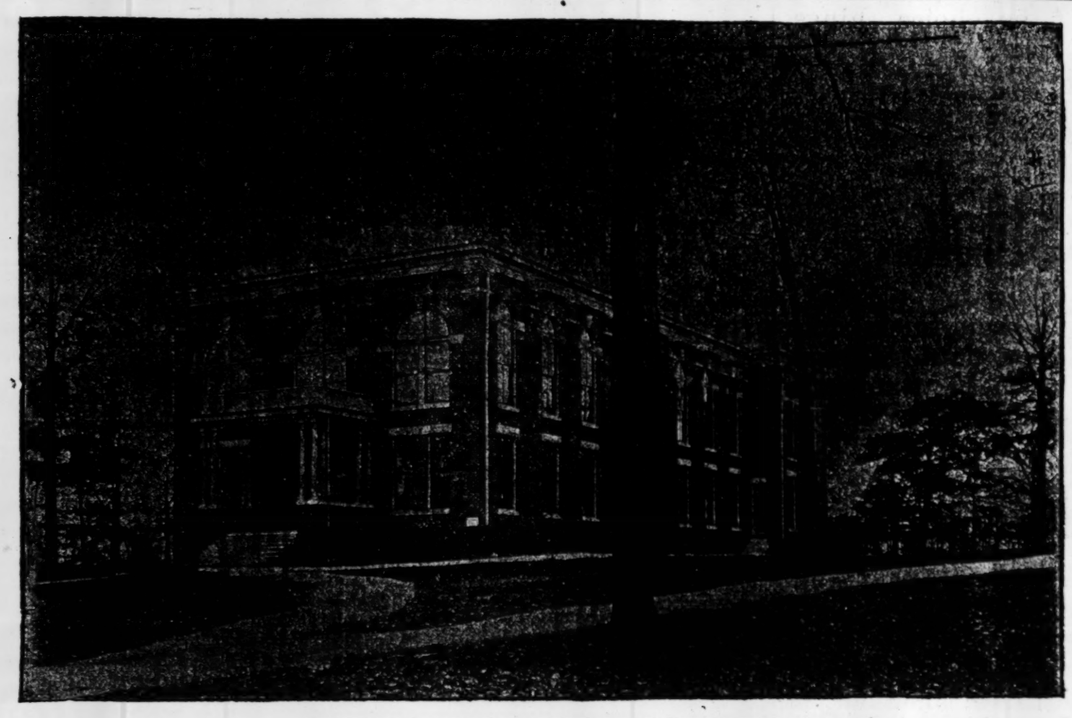
I now being sole proprietor and wishing to make some immediate changes, will sell at actual cost for Ten Days, all goods in my line, consisting in Bed Room Suits, in Mahogany, Maple and Walnut, Parlor Suits, and odd Pieces, Fine Rockers, Ladies' Desks, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Center Tables, Handsome Leather Couches, Morris Chairs, Hall Racks, Wardrobes, Brass and Iron Beds--in fact everything in the house-furnishing line. Furnish your house now and save money, as we mean just what we say when we offer goods at cost.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past and hope for more in future.

Respectfully,

M. SHEVEL.

Next door to Express Office.



MEMORIAL HALL. GUILFORD COLLEGE.

CONTRIBUTED RECIPES.

STUFFED ONIONS.

Boil full white onions in salted water one hour, changing water three times; scoop out the centre and fill with this dressing: Two tablespoonfuls stale bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of uncooked minced veal, one tablespoonful each of butter and cream, salt and paprita pepper. Set in a pan, pour about base one cupful of hot milk, a tablespoonful of butter, and the onion trimmings from centre, cover and bake one hour. Dish and pour the sauce thickened with a little flour about the base. Garnish with crisp bacon.

STUFFED TOMATOES.

Take large tomatoes, slice off that part which joins the stalk, cut out the pulp, chop the pulp with a handful of parsley, a slice of ham and one cup of bread crumbs. Season with butter, pepper, salt and the yolks of two eggs; fry, take off fire and add the well beaten whites of two eggs. Stuff tomatoes and bake one-half hour. Serve hot.

STUFFED BELL PEPPER.

Select large geeen peppers, cut open and remove seeds, then stuff with the following dressing: Two cups stale bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of cream, a little ham, chicken or any kind of cold meat chopped fine, and a can of mushrooms which have been boiled until tender, chop them fine, and also add the liquor in which they have been cooked. Season with salt and cayene pepper and bake.

GUMBO.

Take one quart of young okra chopped fine, half as many ripe bananas, an onion, a heaping table spoonful of butter, cayene pepper and salt to suit the taste, stew with a little water until tender, and serve with meat or poultry.

STUFFED POTATOES.

Bake large potatoes of equal size, when done cut off a small piece from each potato, scoop out carefully the inside, so as to leave skin unbroken, mash the potato, season with butter, cayene pepper, salt, and a little cream or milk, add some grated cheese, return to the potato skins and bake.

BAKED CABBAGE.

Boil your cabbage, (it is best in just salted water) when tender take from the fire and chop fine, then fill your baking dish with alternate layers of cabbage, bread crumbs, butter, cayene peper and salt, when filled pour over enough milk to make it moist. Bake

BOERS AS PASTRY COOKS.

Housewives of the Transvaal Are Fond of the Old Dutch Dainties of New York.

About 12 years ago, when the first gold rush took place to the Witwatersrand gold fields, the place was only approached by road; there were no railways for some years afterward. Lumbering mail coaches brought the miners from Kimberley or Natal to Johannesburg, says the Chicago Evening News.

On the road were stopping places where the teams were changed and the passengers refreshed. These houses were usually Boer farms, and the farmers made a good thing out of dispensing hospitality to wayfarers.

In the middle of a long table stood the dishes. Everyone helped himself by digging a two-pronged fork into the dish nearest him. There was no tablecloth; everything was dirty and unappetizing. But the farmers' wives are clever at making preserves and they particularly excel in a preparation of tangarines preserved in sugar sirup. Slices of melon, pumpkin and quinces are also preserved this way. The clingstone or yellow peach, which grows on every farm, makes a splendid jam, and dries excellently. But the best preserve is made of stoned and sun-dried apricots, flattened and pickled with salt and sugar.

Boer housewives are very fond of the old Dutch dainties of New York described by Washington Irving and eaten to this day—"oily keoks," or doughnuts fried in fat.

Sometimes He Does.

"Do you ever wish you had chosen some other calling?" asked the lawyer.

"Why, to be real frank with you," answered the clergyman, "I must confess that I do occasionally."

"When, for instance?"

"When I catch my fingers in the crack of a door, step on a tack or slip up on a banana peel."—Chicago Post.

Most Decidedly.

"Pardon me for asking you, madam," said Rev. Dr. Goodman, making a friendly call upon the family who had lately moved into the neighborhood, "but have you any church connections?"

"My, yes!" answered the smiling matron. "Two of my cousins are Baptist preachers, and my aunt married a Methodist class leader." — Chicago Tribune.

"Come, old man, tell us where you got the courage to propose to your wife."

"They told me she had taken a vow never to marry."—N. Y. World.

BRAVE MEN FALL.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, rundown feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at C. E. Holton's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

A. M. SCALES J. I. SCALES

SCALES & SCALES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Announcement . . .

Having purchased Standard Sheet Music, kept by the J. C. Bishop Cash Co., of Norfolk, Virginia, we are prepared to furnish the people of Greensboro, with reliable popular vocal and instrumental sheet music at 10 cents a sheet. There are several thousand selections to pick from. We will furnish catalog on application.

WHARTON BROS

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

OF

Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN Agriculture, Stock-raising, Horticulture; Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical Engineering, Textile Industry, Chemistry, and Architecture.

PRACTICAL TRAINING IN Carpentry, Wood-turning, Blacksmithing, Machine-work, Mill-work, Boiler-tending, Engine-tending, and Dynamo-tending.

Tuition, $20 a year; board, $8 a month. Next session opens September 6th. Entrance examinations in each county court-house, July 28th, 10 o'clock, a. m., also at the college September 4th and 5th.

For full information, address

PRESIDENT GEO. T. WINSTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial College

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses $92 to $132; for non-residents, $152. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 2,000 students, representing every county in the state except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition application should be made before August 1. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers For catalogue and other information address until August 15th

CHARLES D. McIVER, Pres. PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, Dean of College.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM GREENSBORO, N. C.

MAIN LINE—NORTHBOUND,

No. 34,	Fast Mail	11.44 p. m.
" 36,	Fast Mail	12.23 p. m.
" 38,	Vestibule	10.47 p. m.
" 12,	Passenger	9.55 p. m.
" 8,	Local	7.55 a. m.

SOUTHBOUND,

No. 33,	Fast Mail	5.48 a. m.
" 35,	Fast Mail	7.10 p. m.
" 37,	Vestibule	7.05 a. m.
" 11,	Passenger	7.37 a. m.
" 7,	Local	6.40 p. m.

FOR RALEIGH.

No. 16,	Passenger	12.25 p. m.
" 8,	Passenger	7.55 a. m.
" 12,	for Raleigh	12.01 a. m.

FOR WINSTON-SALEM.

No. 107,	Daily ex. Sunday	12.35 p. m
" 105,	Daily	8.25 a. m
" 109,	Daily	7.20 p. m.

A. & Y. DIVISION.

For	Wilmington	12.25 p. m.
"	Mt. Airy	4.12 p. m.
"	Ramseur	2.40 p. m.
	Madison	9.35 a. m.

Southern Railw'y

IN EFFECT JULY 22, 1900.

This condensed schedule is published as information and is subject to change without notice to the public

Trains leave Greensboro, N. C.

5 49 a m—No 33 daily, Florida Express south for Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Pullman drawing room buffet sleeping cars and day coach.

7:05 a m—No. 37 daily. Washington & Southwestern Limited for Charlotte, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points south. Through Pullman Sleeper New York to New Orleans; New York to Memphis; New York to Nashville; Pullman observation car New York to Macon; vestibuled coach Washington to Atlanta. Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday without change. Dining Cars serve all meals

7:37 a m—No. 11, daily, for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South. Connects at Salisbury for Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga

7:55 a m—No. 8, daily, for Danville, Richmond Norfolk and local stations.

7:55 a m—No. 8, daily, for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points. Connects at Selma with train for Wilson, Rocky Weldon and local points; at Goldsboro for Norfolk, Newbern and Morehead City.

8:25 a m—No. 105 for Winston, Wilkesboro and local points. Daily to Winston-Salem Daily except Sunday to Wilkesboro.

9 35—No 46, daily except Sunday for Madison and local points.

12:23 p m—No. 36, daily. United States Fast Mail, for Washington, Richmond and all points North. Carries through Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New Orleans to New York; Jacksonville to New York. Dining cars serve all meals.

No. 16 leaves Greensboro 12:25 p m daily for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points

12 25 p m—No 52 for Sanford. Connects with A. C. L. for Fayetteville and local points south.

13:35 p m—No. 107, daily except Sunday for Winston-Salem.

2:40 p m—No 47, daily except Sunday for Ramseur and local points.

4:12 p m—No 53 for Mt Airy and local stations

6:40 p m—No. 7, daily, for Charlotte and local points; connects at Salisbury for Knoxville, Chattanooga. Pullman sleeper operated from Salisbury to Memphis.

7:10 p m—No. 35 daily. United States Fast Mail for Charlotte, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest. Connects at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and local stations. Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New York to New Orleans: New York to Jacksonville; Charlotte to Birmingham; Charlotte to Augusta.

7:25 p m—No 109, daily for Winston-Salem

9:55 p m—No 12, daily for Reidsville, Danville, Richmond, and local points north.

10:47 p m—No. 38, daily. Washington & Southwestern Limited for Washington and all points North. Pullman Sleepers to Washington, Baltimore and New York.

11.44 p. m—No. 34 daily, Florida Express North, carries through Pullman cars Jacksonville to New York Charlotte to Richmond, Charlotte to Norfolk.

12:01 a. m—No. 12, daily, for Raleigh and local points. Pullman Sleeper operated from Greensboro to Raleigh.

First sections of all scheduled freight trains carry passengers between points at which they are scheduled to stop.

JOHN M. CULP, Traffic Manager. FRANK S. GANNON, 2d V. P. & Gen. Mgr.

W. A. Turk, Gen. Pas. Agt., Washington, D. C
R. L Vernon, Trav. Pas. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.
J. B. Graham, Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N.C.

John Orzali,

Practical Boot and Shoe Maker,

102 N. Elm Street, Opp. Court House.

FRESH OYSTER CRACKERS !
Fresh Oatmeal
Fresh Breakfast Food
New Crop Rice
Fresh "De Soto" Flour
Fresh "Dan Valley" Flour
Fresh "Whole Wheat" Flour
Fresh Cracker Meal
New Goods for Fall Trade coming in on every train.
Watch THE TELEGRAM !

J. W. Scott & Company

New Canned Meats

Something new and nice is our Vienna Sausage in Tomato Sauce.

Lots of other meats just received, including a nice lot of country hams which will be the last lot for this season. Don't delay if you want a good country ham

W. L. Wharton & Co.

THE BEST

Is none too good for our customers. No better shirt is made than the International, hence we handle it. It has many points of excellence. In material, workmanship, style, fit and finish, it is unequaled.

See the tasty display of $1 and $1.50 shirts of this brand in our north window.

Merritt, Brower & Company

FRESH SHRIMP

A big lot of fresh Shrimp—the finest ever brought to town—just in.

Sunday orders will be delivered until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Come to us for anything in the fresh fish line.

A. B. WILLIS
Stall No. 6, City Market.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Fair tonight and Sunday. Light variable winds.

Highest temperature for Greensboro for the past twenty-four hours ending eight o'clock this morning 84, lowest, 65. Rainfall .74.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphs of News That Interest the Readers.

Gardner's drug store will be open tomorrow.

A German Reformed church is to be built in High Point.

Johnson & Dorsett are displaying a couple of neat carpet sweepers in their store.

Charlotte News: Mr. J. P. Sanders has gone to Greensboro to open Gresham's new eating house at that point.

Miss Belle Kearney, the W. C. T. U. lecturer who is to speak at Centenary church tomorrow evening and at West Market Street church Monday evening, is a cultured Southern woman, a native and resident of Mississippi. She is a pleasant and forceful speaker and will interest all who hear her.

Moody's Vote of Thanks.

Possibly the most novel response ever made to a request to return a vote of thanks to a chairman was that made by Mr. Moody during his first visit to England.

He had attended a meeting at which the Earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. The duty of proposing a vote of thanks was assigned to him and the announcement made:

"Our American cousin, the Rev. Mr. Moody of Chicago, will now move a vote of thanks to the noble earl who has presided on this occasion."

The whole thing was quite out of Mr. Moody's line. English formalities might or might not have come gracefully from his lips had he attempted them, but he did not. With an utter disregard of conventionality he burst upon the audience with the bold announcement:

"The speaker has made two mistakes. To begin with, I'm not the Rev. Mr. Moody at all. I'm plain Dwight L. Moody, a Sunday school worker. And then I'm not your American cousin. By the grace of God I'm your brother, interested with you in our Father's work for his children.

"And now about this vote of thanks to the 'noble earl for being our chairman this evening.' I don't see why we should thank him any more than he should thank us. When at one time they offered to thank our Mr. Lincoln for presiding over a meeting in Illinois, he stopped it. He said he'd tried to do his duty, and they'd tried to do theirs. He thought it was about an even thing all round."

That opening fairly took the breath away from Mr. Moody's hearers. Such a talk could not be gauged by any known standard. Mr. Moody carried his English audiences with him from that beginning to his latest labors.—Youth's Companion.

The Astor Butcher Trust.

From the northern end of Chatham square starts the Bowery, and a few steps from its commencement is the building now used as a Germen theater, which was once the Old Bowery. Before the Bowery theater and previous to the Revolution the same site occupied by a building which has a place in history because Washington slept in it. This was the Bull's Head tavern. Being close by the city slaughter houses, all the butchers who came to town stopped at this inn, making it the first commercial inn of its day. During the Revolution Henry Astor, brother of John Jacob Astor, owned the Bull's Head tavern. He leased it to Richard Varian. But Varian went privateering and left the inn to be conducted by his wife.

Astor was a butcher and conducted his business in the Fly market in Maiden lane. He incurred the enmity of all the butchers in the town by conceiving the brilliant idea of riding far out along the Bowery lane, meeting the drovers as they brought their cattle to town and buying their stock, which he sold to the other butchers at his own price. As the lane was really the only road to the city, Astor in this way formed a trust and prospered for many years. The inn, too, prospered until 1826, when it gave place to the Bowery theater.—Home Journal.

Not a Good Conductor.

"Well, sir," remarked the observant passenger, after watching the conductor collect eight fares and ring up five, "you need never be afraid of being struck by lightning."

"Why not?" asked the trusted employee.

"Because," replied the observant passenger. "it is evident you are not a good conductor."—Philadelphia Press.

Bryan and McKinley records just received. Call and hear them.
MOORE OPTICAL CO.

Growth of Big Cities.

As originally laid out by William Penn Philadelphia was two miles long and one mile wide. Township after township was annexed, till at last the city boundaries coincided with those of a county 22 miles long. Boston overran the old county lines and took in five outlying towns. Greater New York and Chicago now exceed in area and population some European principalities. In each case consolidation has been accomplished by the joint action of city and suburbs, with legislative authorization. But the problems of city government grow in complexity as the cities grow in size.

The Chinese Pigtail.

Until 1627 the Chinese wore their hair long and coiled on the top of their head, where it was fastened with an ornamental pin. The Manchu edict making the pigtail a sign of loyalty, changed this style.

D. Bendheim & Sons

Our Buyers

are at present in New York market. They write us they are securing a good share of the choice things. The

New Fall Stock

will begin to arrive in a few days. During the mean time the small balance of our

Summer Goods

will be cleaned out at small fractions of real worth. You know we never carry anything over, and in order to accomplish this clean sweep we do not hesitate to cut prices.

D. Bendheim & Sons
230 South Elm St.

Don't

Keep it to yourself! Tell your friends and neighbors what bargains you have been getting from the Brown Stock. Lower prices than ever will prevail next week, beginning Monday, 24th.

Just tell us you wants—we'll make the price suit.

S. L. GILMER & CO.

—DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY IN—
THE
People's Savings Bank
OF GREENSBORO, N. C.,
which has been in active operation thirteen years and never lost a dollar.
Net Deposits Sept. 3rd, 1900, $160,627.45
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1st, bears interest from that date.
J. W. SCOTT, President. J. AD. HODGIN, Treasurer.

Barefooted Boys

will soon be wanting Shoes for school and nowhere in the city can they be shod better than at our store. Here is where particular attention is paid to the shoeing of boys, and here is where both quality and prices are within the bounds of consistency. Bring in the boys and girls and let us fit their little feet.

J. M. Hendrix & Co.

SHIRTS
SHIRTS

We have them. Our new fall stock just received. In boys' and men's.

PRICES RIGHT..
..STOCK LARGER
MORE KINDS..
..BETTER KINDS

Than any store in the City. A peep in our window will convice you.

We are also showing something special in Neckwear.

Vanstory Clothing Company
ONE PRICE, CASH TO ALL.

NOTE PARTICULARLY:

THE PENN MUTUAL'S

1. Non-Forfeiture Clause.
2. Loan Privilege.
3. Grace in Payment of Premiums.
4. Privilege of Re-Instatement.
5. Incontestable Clause.

The Policies of the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, of Philadelphia, are marked by a total absence of restrictions and by the inclusion of valuable guarantees not found in the policies of any other company. The Penn Mutual Life exercises discretion in the selection of risks, but when it accepts a premium it issues the most liberal contract.

MURRAY BROS., Agents.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL
ORANGE COUNTY, NEAR MEBANE N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1793
Offers a safe, healthful and beautiful country home on Southern R. R., wholesome and abundant food and plenty of shade, pure water and fresh air. Scholarships, prizes and medals. Gymnasium Instructor, Literary Societies. Outdoor sports enjoyed. Seven teachers in faculty, graduates. Bible, classical, scientific and business courses For handsomely illustrated catalogue Address PRESTON LEWIS GRAY, B. L., Principal, Bingham School, Mebane, N. C

How about your ad. on the Fair ground fence? Let us furnish you a design Free
Rees & Bond Danville and Greensboro

C. G. WRIGHT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office: Wright Bulding, opposite Court House.

HONEST ADS THE BEST

Persons in certain occupations foster the fallacy that it detracts from their dignity to invite custom by newspaper advertisements. Yet a New York lawyer recently said that many members of the bar in that city who do not advertise have treir agents about the cnurts and prisons to solicit patronage; and there are dentists who employ "pullers-in," doctors who maintain carriages which they do not need in order to appear busy, and the like. Whether advertising is dignified depends on its character. A frank newspaper announcement is more honorable and more becoming than many other methods of getting business which are frequently employed.

GREENSBORO TELEGRAM.

SHOULD ANYBODY

——————Ask Most Anybody Where to Buy Shoes Most Anybody Would Say——————

AT HENDRIX'S

Selling the best of footwear at very moderate prices makes our shoes popular. We have shoes that appeal to the most exacting mind and the most sensitive feet. Shoes that speak for themselves, that are so dressy and easy and wear so well that if you will put them on your feet the shoes will do all the rest of the talking for us, and you will never wear any others, for you will find by experience that **OUR FOOTWEAR IS THE BEST AT THE PRICE TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE.**

Fall and winter styles now ready. We shall take pleasure in showing you when you can find it convenient to call.

YOURS TRULY,

J. M. HENDRIX & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY - SAVING STORE.

STORY OF THE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

(Written for The Telegram.)

For some months the Boxers had caused a reign of terror in the western part of the Shan-Tung Province. About Christmas a young English missionary, named Brooks, had left his station in the interior to attend the marriage of his sister at another station. On his return he was caught by a party of Boxers and murdered with shocking tortures. The murderers were caught, tried and executed, but the Boxers continued to cause alarm. A few months later two other English missionaries were murdered, and over a wide extent of country there was imminent danger both to foreigners and native Christians. The Chinese Christians were considered the helpers of the foreigners, no longer true Chinese subjects, and for this reason were the objects of the hatred of the Boxers. Probably thousands of Christians have been murdered during these troubles.

The ministers of England, Germany and the United States, hearing of these movements of the Boxers so near to Peking, were instant in their appeals to the Tsung-Li-Yamen (foreign officer), to suppress the rioters, preserve order and protect the foreigners in the district of the disturbances. The Chinese officials were profuse in their promises, but they never fulfilled them. At last one high official was commanded to restore quiet in a certain district. He went with soldiers, commanded the Boxers to disperse, and, when they refused, he attacked them and killed several. For this he was sharply rebuked by the Empress and degraded in rank, because he had done what he was bidden to do. Near to the scene of the disturbances were a number of Belgian engineers, building a railroad toward the south. The enmity against them was so great that they found it necessary to flee for their lives. As soon as they started with their families, they were attacked by the Boxers and others along the way, and for several days they had to fight their way till they reached Tien-Tsin.

The representatives of the foreign governments in Peking, fearing that the Chinese authorities could not, or would not, afford them adequate protection, asked their governments for a guard. Permission was asked for these soldiers to go by rail from Tien-Tsin to Peking. This was at first refused, but when it was discovered that they were going without permission, it was unwillingly given, and a few hundred soldiers representing several European nations, the United States and Japan entered Peking. Still the Boxers came nearer to Peking, and their numbers were steadily growing. The ministers were daily calling upon the Chinese authorities to suppress the Boxers and preserve order. One day the German ambassador was on his way to the Foreign Office to speak for his own government and also the other ministers, when he was shot

(*Continued on Page Ten.*)

The Telegram Among the Leaders.

Christian Sun.

We believe the time is not far distant when the Southern States will have, as many of the Northern States already have, laws compelling parents to send their children to school. The basis of reasoning is, in part, this:

1. If the State goes to the expense and trouble of providing good and adequate schools it has the right to compel the children of the State to attend those schools.

2. There are many parents without education themselves who will not or cannot see the advantage of education. To all such, it is claimed, the State has the right to say that education is not only an advantage but a necessity and that the children who are to be citizene shall to some extent at least be educated.

3. That ignorance in a free State is a danger, not to say a menace, against which the State has a right to protect itself, that the children of the ignorant, as well as the children of the learned, are to become sovereign citizens who are to take part in, and should therefore be prepared for self-government.

The agitation for some sort of a mild compulsory law has begun in North Carolina, as it has been carried on in other Southern States for some time. Among the leaders in this movement is our our esteemed contemporary, The Greensboro Telegram.

Waking up in Virginia, Too.

Richmond Times.

Labor Commissioner Lacy, of North Carolina, recently made and attempt to get the sentiment of the people of that State on compulsory education.

Do you favor compulsory education? was asked; and 274 farmers answered "Yes"; 86 "No, and 18 did not answer. In the trades 290 answered "Yes"; 41 "No," and 33 did not answer. In the miscellaneous factories 133 answered "Yes"; 10 "No," and 20 did not answer.

This indicates that the people of North Carolina are waking up to the mportance of compulsory education.

The Boarder.

Detroit Free Press.

Landlady (threateningly) I'll give you a piece of my mind one of these days, if you're not careful.

Boarder—I guess I can stand it if it isn't any bigger than the piece of pie you gave me.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

In reply to your inquiry, I will say that I am a believer in compulsory education.

It goes without the saying that the public schools must be improved and enlarged if a compulsory law is enacted. They must be improved anyway.

The public school is intended to insure the State against ignorant citizenship. Notwithstanding the ineffciency of our publie schools any child who attends them can learn to read and write. The large percentage of illiterates in North Carolina shows that parents have not sent their children to school.

If it be right to adopt a system of compulsory taxation (and all taxation is compulsory) for improving citizenship, then it would certainly be right to adopt compulsory attendance on the schools provided by compulsory taxation.

I endorse your suggestion that the form of compulsion should be mild, but there ought to be no child in North Carolina who does not attend school from sixteen to twenty months between the ages of six and twelve. Good citizenship requires at least that much training, and the labor of children under twelve years of age is not very productive.

In addition to the State's selfish interest in the matter it also owes a duty to the child. There are laws of the State to protect dumb animals against cruelty and neglect. The assumption is that parents will not be cruel to their own children, but the man who refuses to buy food for his horse, and half starves him, is not so cruel to the horse as that man is to his child who allows the child to grow up in ignorance in sight of a free public school.

For a State to allow children to grow to manhood and womanhood without having gone to school a day is suicidal and criminal. To me this seems axiomatic. CHAS. D. McIVER.

(President State Normal and Industrial College).

Just and Expedient, and a Material Necessity.

In reply to your favor of a few days ago, I desire to say that I believe that our State's life is now ripe for a mild law of compulsory education. I believe that such a law is necessary, is just and expedient.

(1). Is a law of compulsory education necessary?

States are like individuals. They have a material side to cultivate, an intellectual influence to exert, and a moral force to wield. As the individual's ideal is the equal cultivation of these phases of life, so the State's ideal must be the harmonious development of its intellectual and spiritual forces. But since the State is composed of all its individuals, the struggle to realize this high aim without a similar struggle to make education universal must inevitably result in failure. It is clear that upon our educational development depends our material prosperity. It is equally evident that for our State University to fulfill its mission, a larger appropriation is

necessary; that for our State colleges to accomplish the work before them, they must receive more money; that for our public schools to perform their great work of developing and properly educating the masses, a larger appropriation is absolutely essential; and that for our denominational colleges to realize their important work, larger endowments must be made. But for these increased appropriations and for these more liberal endowments, we must depend upon our industrial life. Our educational development and our material growth must go hand in hand—one and inseparable. Many will not deny that to the extent to which our education becomes universal to that extent will our industrial resources be brought into power. Of this fact, our own material condition will serve for an illustration. Why is it, that of all the States in the Union, ours is the poorest in per capita wealth? Is it because we are lacking in the latent material forces essential for evolving a great industrial State? Is it because we are lacking in the abundance of material resources and in the abundance of fisheries or in valuable forests and great water power? Is it because we have a nonproductive soil an inhospitable climate? Who will admit this? Is our failure, then, to realize a State of great material prosperity due to our lack of latent brain power? The most pessimistic will not grant this. To what then, must we turn for an explanation of our low per capita wealth? When we examine the statistics and see, that of all the States in the Union, ours is almost on the bottom in illiteracy, that thirty-six per cent of our entire population is illiterate, we get some insight into the situation. If this illiteracy of thirty-six per cent must approximately be overcome before our education becomes universal, and if this large por cent of illiteracy retards our material progress, then, does it not seem necessary that some step should be taken by which this bond of illiteracy can be broken and our State permitted to advance to a higher ideal Statehood?

All will no doubt, admit that universal education is not only important, but that it is an absolute necessity for a fully developed Statelife; yet all may not be willing to admit that to attain this a law of compulsory education is necessary.

It is true that the recent Amendment will be an incentive to education and will no doubt tend to increase the attendance at our public schools. But will the voluntary principle ever enable us even approximately to realize universal education? Shall we judge the educational future by the educational past? Shall we profit by the unsuccessful experience of those States that have tried to work out their educational destiny stimulated by this belief. Prussia, no doubt, had the theory that the voluntary principle would solve the problem, but as early as 1717, realized that this theory was untenable, and passed a law of compulsory education. What has been the consequence? In 1885, out of the whole number of pupils, 5,333,456 obliged to attend school, 4,838,247 attended the public schools alone. The further result has been that Prussia has become one of the most influential powers of Europe, while its public school system challenges the admiration of the world, and though Prussia has had a compulsory law for nearly two centuries, and though, as a consequence, it manifests more genuine interest in education probably than any other State in the world, yet notwithstanding this most favorable educational impulse evolved, even now, it would be unwilling to repeal this law. Do we object to an illustration from Prussia on account of its imperial policy? Then let us direct our attention to a similar movement in our own freedom-loving country.

Horace Mann, for years the Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, had a dream that all men, in time, would realize the importance of education, and that as a consequence, universal education would become a reality. But ten years of sad experience destroyed his theory and he became a strong advocate of compulsory education. Massachusetts, the first State in the Union to pass such a law, enacted this law in 1852. What has been the consequence there? Since 1850, its population has gained 125 per cent; its public school attendance has gained 96 per cent; while its school appropriation has gained 551 per cent.

If the historic past does not offer us one example of solution on the voluntary principle, can we reasonably hope that the historic future will solve the problem on this theory? Can we reasonably hope that the time will ever come when there will not be parents in every community who, on account of indifference, worthlessness and selfish greed, will neglect the education of their own children? For such, a compulsory education is an absolute necessity for the highest good of the State.

(2). If a law of compulsory education is necessary, is such a law just, and is it the duty of the State to pass this law?

It is true that our State is doing its part nobly. Its interest in, and its development of its educational life, is now more marked than probably ever before in its history. Yet have we reached a condition of self-sufficiency? Shall we cease to struggle, when, in truth, we have only made an earnest beginning? Shall we, with our low per cent per capita wealth and with our large per cent of illiteracy, now stand still and boast of our great conservatism, when all but fifteen States of the Union have long since ceased to regard such a view as conservative and have enacted laws of compulsory education, and as a result, are rising above us in educational and material advancement? Are we prepared to speak sincerely to this thirty-six per cent of our illiterate population who need their thirst for truth and intellectual freedom quickened, and tell them that the time for release is not yet come? Shall we tell them that an immediate release from their shackles of ignorance would be too sudden for them to endure it, that such a law is too radical, that it would be in direct violation of all our sacredly inherited traditions of individual rights? Though this thirty-six per cent should be satisfied with this explanation, yet has the State, as a State, no moral conscience to appease; has it no moral aim to realize even if this large per cent of illiteracy should entirely fail to appreciate such a law? No one can seriously claim that a State has the moral right to be indifferent to the proper training of all its future citizens. Nor can any one seriously claim that a State, struggling for self-realization, has the right to permit those conditions to remain, which it knows must inevitably divert it from its goal, especially when it can remove these conditions by proper legislation.

(3). Is a law of compulsory education expedient?

We believe that such a law might be first enacted for the towns and cities having local taxation. These are better prepared with the machinery necessary for the execution of such a law with a minimum of cost and friction. After communities in which local taxation exists, have solved this problem with some degree of success, then this law might have a more general application and apply to the rural communities. In communities having a police force, it might be well for one policeman to be designated, whose special duty it would be to investigate each morning, the cause of absences of the previous day. The Board of Trustees and Town Aldermen, together with the Principal and Superintendent, might determine what they would consider as excusable absences. These should be made known to all patrons of the school. A list of unexcusable absences might be given by the superintendent at the close of each day to the policeman designated for this purpose. The name and place of residence of each absent pupil should be given to the policeman, and, if he should find any parents who had violated this School Ordinance, he should report them to the proper authorities to be dealt with, as in the case of violation of any Town Ordinance.

In conclusion, if universal education is not only important but necessary, and if our only hope of realizing this is through legislative enactment, and if this enactment would be just and expedient, when shall we put forth our first effort to solve this problem? Shall we begin at once, or shall we wait ten years hence? What do we hope by further delay? What further preparation do we need than our present condition? But they tell us that compulsory education will greatly increase our school attendance, that this will mean an enlargement of our public school buidings and an increase in our teaching force, and that this will mean an increase in our public school appropriation. This is true; but will the time ever come when such will not be the logical result? Shall we get richer before increasing our appropriations and before making our education compulsory? Or shall we adopt the policy of making our State richer as a result of larger appropriations followed by compulsory education. We are too poor not to have compulsory education, and we are too poor not to have larger appropriations. Consequently, we bclieve the time is now at hand, when a larger appropriation to our public schools is not a luxury, but a matter of State economy; and we believe the time is now ripe for a mild law of compulsory education.

L. C. BROGDEN,
(Superintendent Kinston Schools).

The Duty of the State.

The application of Democracy, "government of the people, for the and by the people," can be only what the people make it. Universal suffrage pre-supposes universal preparation---universal education. The guarantee of the exercise of the ballot, without a required preparation and standard of fitness, is a menace to good government in any form of republic. Then the question, how are the people to be qualified for participation in government? Only through proper training, or what we call education.

If it is the duty of the State or any form of municipality to build court houses, penitentiaries, jails, "lock-ups," etc., and to provide machinery for the punishment of persons who commit crime---much of which is committed because of a lack of that training in youth, which it is the duty of the State to furnish, and which qualifies for good citizenship---how much more is it the duty of the State, not only to furnish proper school training, but to demand in some way that all the youth attend school, so as to minimize the probability, or even the possibility of the committal of crime.

I am not prepared to say that the public schools of North Carolina, as a whole, are of that degree of efficiency as to justify compulsory attendance. But they should be made so at the earliest possible date, and then required attendance should follow---call it compulsory education, if you will. Let this be done and our, in many respects, grand old State will march up and out of the wilderness right early. Much is expected of our new Governor and of the next Legislature.

D. MATT THOMPSON,
Supt. Statesville Public Schools.

STORY OF THE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

(*Continued From Page Nine.*)

in his sedan chair on the street. An attache of the Japanese legation also was killed. Meantime the nations concerned were hurrying war ships and soldiers in the disection of Peking. Already a number of ships ware assembled at Taku, at the mouth of the river by which boats go up to Tien-Tsin. The admirals in command, learning that the Chinese were about to re-enforce the forts protecting the entrance to the river, demanded the surrender of these forts. During the following night these forts fired upon the few small ships which were in range. The large ships could not come near enough to participate in the fighting, but the small ones, English, German, Italian and American, returned the fire, and in a few hours captured the forts.

By this time news had come that the legations in Peking were in danger. The Boxers had entered the city, and the imperial troops had joined with them and were besieging the legations. Some of the smaller legations had been abandoned, and all the foreigners in the city were assembled in the British legation, where they had six or seven hundred soldiers to protect them. These few men withstood a siege by a vast horde of Chinese, including the best trained soldiers of the Chinese army, for more than a month.

The British commander, Admiral Seymour, set out for Peking with a small army, representing several nations, to relieve the besieged. But, on the way, he was met by such odds that he could not advance, and such numbers of Chinese soldiers came in behind him that he had to fight his way back to Tien-Tsin. Even this was very difficult, until he was met by a detachment of Japanese soldiers, by whose help he returned.

After the Taku forts were taken the Chinese made an attack on the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin, which they bombarded for several days, till it was relieved by reinforcements from Taku. Then the Chinese portion of the city was taken by the allies and much of it destroyed.

About the first of August the armies were sufficiently strong to begin their march for Peking. It had been found that the Chinese had guns of the latest patterns, that they were well drilled, and that they sometimes fought with bravery. Their defence of the forts and their attack when the foreign settlement of Tien-Tsin were a surprise. But all their vast numbers had not been sufficient to enable them to capture the legations defended by a few hundred men. For a whole month it was not known whether any were alive in the capital or not. But at last the allied armies reached the city, having met less opposition than was expected.

The taking of the capital of the Chinese empire practieally ended the fighting. It remains now for the diplomats to solve the future of this great nation.

G. W. GREENE.

THE FALL IN FEMININE FIELDS.

SOME SMART AND PRETTY THINGS,

Health and Fashion Walking Hand in Hand—A Discovery for Consumptives. Hats and Other Gear This Fall—Some Colors That Blend.

Charlotte News.

No marked changes are anticipated in new waists, as yokes will be again used, and the favorite or bolero has by no means exhausted itself. A bolero effect is given by several plaits of the dress material attached to a yoke at the left side, hanging loose and covering about two-thirds of the front. Blouse fronts are too pretty to be relinquished, and especially adapted to them is the Erect Form corset, which is as comfortable as it is stylish. Until lately, a woman, when putting on her corset, resigned herself to the inevitable and expected a certain discomfort. Now she finds, to her surprise, that beauty of outline, bodily ease and above all, a straight, military bearing can be obtained in combination. These admirable effects are because of a novel shaping which places all pressure on the hips and back muscles, and thus is avoided compression of the abdomen and shortness of breath. Movements in different directions are rendered easy, and a straight front conforms to the present full front style in dress.

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That health and fashion should go hand in hand is really something new under the sun, but it is only by those who have made physical culture a study, that the immense benefits accruing from an upright carriage are appreciated as they deserve to be. Without an upright carriage, it is asserted that certain important functions of the body cannot remain sound and it is known as an agent in preventing consumption that nothing can compete with an habitual expansion of the chest. Consumptives are notoriously stoop-shouldered, and therefore an eminent tuberculosis specialist hails with delight an article of dress which compels expanded lungs. Relief from pressure on delicate organs of the dispragh and abdomen are of equal if not greater import and, to quote from physical culture scientists, what is right must be graceful as well.

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The proportions of new fall hats are alarming, and a majority are hideous, jumbled masses of miroir or panne velvet and plumage. Eagle wing feathers loaded with dyed chicken or pigeon feathers, attached in circlets, (always turning under) with small feathers pasted on the upper side, are considered the acme of style, and pale blue is often combined with the "castor shades," in those remarkable manufactures. They are supposed to curl around the brim of a hat and not unfrequently are double with an owl's head at the centre. Huge pompons of small feathers sometimes more than six inches high, are supposed to take the place of mammoth chrysanthemums, and more delicate ones of white or blue feathers sprinkled with black spangle, possesses a ray of civilization and beauty.

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Pheasant plumage is in great demand, also everything pertaining to the peacock shades, and entire turbans of peacock plumage, with wings at the sides, are termed stylish. Combination of three or more kinds of feathers afford additional brilliancy, and six or seven pairs of small wings on one wire, with a bird at the end which is supposed to be placed at the front of the hat, are shown in crimson or pale blue. White feathers are liberally intermixed with the "castor" plumage, and also with black, and white turbans rival those darker shades. As a consolation some very large but exquisite silk velvet roses of all fashionable hues, and three soft shades combined, with green or autumn-tinted velvet leaves, are a beautiful trimming and are placed on the top of the crown.

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The first wool fabrics indicate considerable choice, as rough mixtures suit slender people while broadcloths, zibeline, Venetians, cashmeres, or silk-warp Henriettas console stout feminines. Melrose suitings are a combination, for although not rough, they are devoid of the "satin finish," as stylish now as it was last spring. Camel's hair plaids in two or three soft hues are very attractive, the groundwork being of small plaids, over which are the large ones, the colors melting into each other by means of black or colored curls, tuftings or long hairs. Green, purple and black combine charmingly, also yellow, brown and black or various shades of blue, and, as usual, an endless variety of silk and wool or all wool-plaids are shown for misses and children.

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Poplins have their position also, and narrow woven or raised stripes, plush or silk dots of numerous sizes on roped grounds, afford very pretty contrasts, this style appearing in millinery stuffs as well. Black goods are quite prominent and small silken designs on a fine rep seem to be the leading idea. Braiding in two shades on colored grounds bring about very striking results, as for example white and black braiding on dark blue, or yellow and white on brown. A flat silk cord has displaced the ordinary braid and patches of gilt tinsel is inserted in blue broadcloth and braided around the edge in fanciful figures with blue and white silk braid. Happily this extreme ornamentation is confined to the front breadth and corsage, the remainder being entirely plain. Very elegant Persian patterns in cashmere are brought out for the same purpose, braiding entirely in gilt, rivals in brilliancy the gay Oriental hues.

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The "castor shades" and green are supposed to be the leading colors, nevertheless royal blue is in great favor, and several other blues, also. Grey and dark brown dominate heavy wools, and soft harmonies are more prevalent than sharp contrasts. Pink is prominent in millinery and "mahogany red" and numerous crimson tints as well are conspicious in millinery and dry goods.

FANNIE FIELD.

MR. BRYAN ON TRUSTS

He Tells of the Evils of the System in a Speech at St. Louis.

AND GIVES SOME SAMPLE CASES.

How Trusts Will Hurt the Traveling Man, the Hotel Keeper and Railways.

Decline of Farm Products—The Agriculturist the Most Important Factor in Our National Life.

In his speech before the Commercial Travelers' association at St. Louis William Jennings Bryan said:

The lament of David over Absalom is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against civil as well as parental authority did not shake the father's affection, and the anxious query, "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" lingers in the memory of all who study the life of the great Hebrew king. And, yet, the interest which David felt in his son, Absalom, has its parallel in the more than 10,000,000 families which make up the American people.

No language can describe a mother's love, or overstate the abiding interest which the father feels in the welfare of his child. From the time when the mother's life hangs in the balance at the boy's birth until the death of the parents there is scarcely a waking hour when the son is not present in their thoughts and plans. It is to this parental devotion, so universally recognized, that I desire to appeal on this occasion.

Appeal to Parental Devotion.

I would call the attention of every father and mother to present political and industrial conditions. I would ask them to anaylze these conditions, investigate their causes and their tendencies. I would press upon them this question: "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" Are you satisfied with the possibilities and the probabilities which now open before your son?

Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives?

Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money with which he does business?

Is he safe when the bond holding class determines the size of the national debt upon which he must help to pay interest?

Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than according to his possessions?

Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do today the selection of those who are to represent him in the senate of the United States?

If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction?

Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer may propose?

The Reign of Monopoly.

But, I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly If you cannot leave him a fortune, you can leave him something more valuable than money, viz.: the freedom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own welfare. When there is industrial indepence, each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy, his own industry and his own virtue. But when private monopoly reaches its full development each branch of industry will be controlled by one, or a few men, and the fruits of monopoly, like the divine right of rule, will be kept within the possession of a few from generation to generation, while the real producers of wealth will be condemned to perpetual clerkship or servitude. When private monopoly reaches its full development, your son will buy the finished product at the price which monopoly fixes; he will sell raw material at the price which monopoly fixes; and, if he works for wages, he will work for such compensation and upon such conditions as monopoly may determine.

Charles R. Flint of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., in a speech delivered in Boston on the 25th of May, 1899, outlined the trust programme with great frankness. In speaking of the advantages to be derived from the trust system he said:

Outline of Trust Program.

"Raw material bought in large quantities is secured at lower prices." When, for instance, one man buys all the wool, the price of wool will be lowered and all who produce wool will sell at the price fixed by the trust. A large proportion of our people are engaged in the production of various kinds of raw material, and they are thus placed at the mercy of the combinations.

The second advantage is that "those plants which are best equipped and most advantageously situated are run continuously and in preference to those less favored."

This means that factories can be closed in the smaller towns and business concentrated in the large centers. It means, also, that whenever there is a surplus on hand, part of the factories can be closed, and the burden of maintaining prices thrown upon the wage workers. There are already scattered throughout the land idle plants which stand as silent monuments to the evils of the trust system.

The next advantage mentioned is that "In case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss."

This means that a monopoly can absolutely control the workingmen, for if a strike occurs in a factory in one state, the factory can be closed down indefinitely while the employes are starved into submission, and, as the trust can do the work in some other factory without serious loss, it is quite independent of the employes, and can absolutely prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they shall live. The more complete the monopoly the more opposed the managers will be to arbitration, because, in case of any contest between the trust and its employes, the trust will have every advantage and the employes will be perfectly powerless.

Another advantage cited by Mr. Flint is that "There is no multiplication of the means of distribution and a better force of salesmen will take the place of a large number."

Drummers Dispensed With.

This is an intimation that under the trust system the traveling salesman will not be needed. When every retail merchant must buy all goods of one class from a single company, the work can be done by samples, and no traveling men will be needed. There will be no competition between different factories because all are under one management. The first man to feel this will be the salesman, who will lose his occupation. The next man to feel it will be the hotel man, who will miss the trade of the traveling salesman. The railroad will lose the mileage paid by the traveling man; the liverymen will lose their best patrons, and the newspapers will lose the advertising, because it will not be necessary to advertise when there is no competition. All this might be tolerable if the saving thus made went to the consumer, but as a matter of fact it goes to the monopoly. My attention has been called to a prospectus issued by the International Steam Pump company, organized March, 1899, under the laws of New Jersey, and capitalized at $27,500,000, of which nearly half is preferred stock, and the remainder common stock. I call attention to this prospectus, because it sets forth the plans of the trusts, and shows who are to be beneficiaries.

The International Steam Pump company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing steam pumps, and according to the prospectus, "acquired control of the business of the following corporations, either through the conveyance of the title to the properties, and businesses of such companies, or by the ownership of not less than two-thirds of their stock, as may be found practicable." Then follow the names of five pump companies, accompanied by the statement that these companies are estimated to transact 90 per cent. of the steam pump business of the United States, exclusive of high-duty engines. The majority of the companies also manufacture such engines.

Sample Case of Trusts.

One of the companies, taken into the combination had assets estimated at a little more than $6,000,000; another company had assets estimated at a little more than $3,000,000; the third company had assets estimated at a little more than $1,000,000. The fourth company had assets estimated at $800,000, and the fifth company had assets estimated at $700,000. The good will was not estimated in the above figures. The total assets, therefore, of the five companies, not including the good will, were less than $12,000,000, and the prospectus states that the combined net profits of the five concerns for the year 1898, estimated on the business of ten months of the year, would amount to $1,200,000. Under the head of "Estimated additional earnings from consolidation" I find the following:

"Each of the five companies now maintains agencies in the principal cities of the United States. The Worthington and Blake companies have stores and carry stock in London, Hamburg, Vienna, and other cities. Some of them have expensive salaried managers. All these agencies in this and other countries will be consolidated. The stores and agencies maintained in the cities of this country, and the forces of clerks, salesmen, etc., necessary to conduct them, will be united and decreased, involving an estimated saving of at least $500,000 a year. The expenses of each company for its draughting department, incident to the elaborate drawings, and specifications for estimating of work, will bring about a further reduction. The standardizing of the patterns for farm and domestic work, which is now under way in the Worthington factory, when applied to the entire business of the new company, will result in an estimated saving of at least $200,000 per year."

And then follows in black type this significant statement:

Advantages of Consolidation.

"A conservative estimate of the advantages derived from consolidation is believed to be $1,300,000 over the present earnings, which would make a total of future net earnings, with the estimated earnings based on ten months of the year's business of $2,500,000, of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock, and over 11 per cent. on the common stock of the new company."

It will thus be seen from the prospectus that the advantages secured by the cutting down of expenses, will double the income, and not a word is said about giving the advantages of this reduction to the consumer. The money taken from the traveling men, from the hotelkeepers, from the railroads, from the liverymen, from the newspapers, and from others who suffer by the discharge of traveling salesmen, clerks, etc., will all be added to the profits of the monopoly. The stock was to be watered, and prices maintained to pay dividends upon fictitious capital.

To give a further guarantee to the monopoly, the prospectus says that the principal men connected with the various companies would become identified with the company and would contract not to engage in a like business for ten years. But what about the public? What guarantee has the public that this monopoly will not raise prices? Is it not human nature to make all the profit possible out of a monopoly? Is it not reasonable to expect that the monopoly, after eliminating the salesmen, and adding their salaries, and expenses to the profit account, will seek a further profit by raising prices, and lowering wages? Is it not reasonable also to expect that there will be deterioration in quality when the spur of competition no longer compels the manufacturer to furnish the best goods for the lowest possible price?

In a little book described as an "Investment Guide" and issued in 1900, by Henry Clews & C., bankers, I find a list of large corporations, together with a brief description of the business done and advantages secured by consolidation. In some instances an estimate is given of the output of the company as compared with the total product of the United States.

[Mr. Bryan then gave a list of a few of the corporations organized since the last presidential election, and continued.]

No Hope from Republicans.

During the present administration no honest effort has been made to protect the people from these monopolies. The Republican party controls the executive and the legislative departments of the federal government. It can enforce the laws which now exist; it can propose and enact new laws, but it does neither. No persons can watch the conduct of the Republican party and read the speeches of Republican leaders, and still believe the Republican party sincere in its declaration against the trusts.

The Republican platform on this question and the president's letter of acceptance, taken in connection with the party's record, prove conclusively that no relief can be hoped for from that party. Instead of pointing out the evils of trusts the Republican leaders spend their time in exulting over present conditions. The trust is a part of present conditions, and Mr. Flint, from which I have already quoted, declared that the formation of large corporations was one of the important features of what he described as the present business activity. If Republican leaders really regarded private monopoly an evil; if they really intended to apply an effective remedy, they would not hesitate to denounce trusts and suggest means for their extermination, but they express far more solicitude for the corporation than for the people at large. One is reminded of the picture which a mother once showed to her boy to impress upon his youthful mind the sufferings of the Christian Martyrs, who were being thrown into the arena and torn to pieces by the lions. The boy looked at the picture for a moment, and then his face brightened up as he thought he caught the idea. Pointing down into one point of the picture, he said: "Why, mamma, there is one poor little lion that isn't getting a bit." It is even so with the Republican leaders. Their sympathy goes out freely to any corporation, which in their opinion is not getting its share, but they are not moved by the hardships imposed by monopolies upon all who are outside of the charmed circle. Three sessions of congress have convened and adjourned since the president's inauguration, and yet he has never recommended a specific measure looking toward the overthrow of monopolies.

The Effect of Trusts.

Let us note briefly the effect of the trusts upon various classes. The lawyers are finding that with the growth of trusts the business is gravitating toward the offices of the big corporation attorneys, while less fortunate practitioners are becoming law clerks.

The actors suffer from the theatrical trust.

The small manufacturer is constantly menaced by the trusts.

He does not know at what moment some large corporation will attempt to monopolize the business in which he is engaged, and give him his choice between bankruptcy and participation in an industrial conspiracy against the rest of the country. Many have been driven into the trust organization by the larger corporations engaged in the same business, or by trusts formed to control iron, steel, tin plate, or some other product used as a basis for further manufacture. In what business can your son safely invest a small amount of capital today? If he starts into any independent business he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to compete with a large organization if it attempts to undersell him in his territory, because it can sustain itself, by collecting high prices in other parts of the country. If he suppresses his moral objections and takes stock in a monopoly, he does not know how soon those in charge may attempt to "freeze out" the smaller stockholders.

The merchant is losing his independence. The trust fixes the terms upon which he shall sell, and often binds him by contract not to sell a competing article. When the monopoly is complete credit will be shortened, and the merchant will be compelled to bear all the risks of trade. When the trust raises prices, the merchant usually has to divide the advance with his customers, so far as stock on hand is concerned, but when the trust overstocks the market and then lets the price fall, the merchant must bear the loss on accumulated stock. When, for instance, the American Steel and Wire company closed several of its factories a few months ago and threw some 6,000 employes out of work, it dropped the price of nails and barbed wire in order to work off a surplus stock which had accumulated because the high prices had lessened the demand. Every merchant lost money on the nails and wire on hand.

There is already overproduction in many lines. The supply of common chairs is now considerably in excess of the demand, but lest the Republicans may try to explain this upon the theory that the people are too busy to sit down, I may add that there is also dullness in the shoe trade. The Iron Age in a recent issue pointed out that the production of iron was falling off, the decrease then amounting to more than 50,000 tons per month. Dun's report of July 21 stated that the woolen mills were running at less than half their capacity; and even recently the cotton manufacturers have been threatening to either reduce wages or shut down temporarily. According to Dun's report, the business failures have been greater during each month of 1900 than they were during the same months of last year, and this occurs in the midst of good crops, and when two wars are in progress.

Trusts and Arbitrary Fluctuations.

The contractor can figure with some accuracy so long as natural laws control, but he cannot protect himself against the arbitrary fluctuations, which are not only possible but probable when a monopoly controls the market.

The farmer is one of the most important factors in our national life. Some one has said to him, "The hand that guides the plowshare feeds the world." He is not a stockholder in any of the trusts, but he feels the extortion practiced by them all. I am not farming on a large scale, but the misleading reports which have been circulated concerning my oat crop justify me in making reference to my own experience. The New York Tribune recently printed a dispatch from Nebraska to the effect that I had just sold forty-eight hundred bushels of oats at 30 cents per bushel (supposed to be the yield of 120 acres), and that the amount received for the oats was more than double the price paid for the land. The Tribune article then proceeded to dilate upon the prosperity of the farmer, using my experience as an illustration, and asserted that the farmers of Nebraska were becoming so opulent that they were joining the Republican party. The facts are, first: That I had five acres of oats instead of one hundred and twenty acres; second, That the oats have not yet been threshed, so that the yield is not known; third, That oats are selling for less than 22 cents in Chicago, instead of 30 cents in Nebraska, and fourth, That the land upon which the oats were raised cost me over $100 an acre instead of $6. If, when threshed, my oats yield forty bushels to the acre and I sell them in Nebraska for 20 cents per bushel, the total income from the five acres will be $40, or less than eight per cent. on the investment. After taking out the cost of plowing, sowing, harvesting and threshing, the net income from that five acre tract will not exceed four per cent. on the money invested. I do not mean to judge others by my own experience, but I mention the facts in the case to show how the Republican papers exaggerate the farmers' prosperity, and credit the Republican administration with good crops, making no allowance for the crop failures which occur from time to time.

Decline of Farm Products.

But while on the oat question let me call attention to the statistics given in the Investment Guide already referred to. According to Henry Clews & Co. the average prices received by farmers for oats, during the seven years beginning with 1893 and ending with 1899 were as as follows: 1893, 29.4; 1894, 32.4; 1895, 19.6; 1896, 18.7; 1897, 21.2; 1898, 25.5; 1899, 24.9. According to these figures oats averaged 25 cents a bushel during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and only 24 cents per bushel during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration—the present year is not yet complete, but oats are at the present time below the average.

According to the same authority the average prices received by the farmers for corn, were as follows: 1893, 36.5; 1894, 45.7; 1895, 26.4; 1896, 21.5; 1897, 26.3; 1898, 28.7; 1899, 30.3, making an average of about 30.5 during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and 28.1 during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration—the fourth year is not yet complete, but corn is at this time above the average.

Wheat, according to the same authority brought to the farmers the following prices: 1893, 53.8; 1894, 49.1; 1895, 50.9; 1896, 72.6; 1897, 80.8; 1898, 58.2; 1899, 58.4, showing a higher average during the last three years than during the four preceding—the fourth year is not complete, but wheat is now above the average.

According to the same authority cotton planters received the following prices: 1893, 6.09; 1894, 4.6; 1895, 7.59; 1896, 6.6; 1897, 5.0; 1898, 4.75; 1899, 7.5, showing a higher average during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration than during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration—the fourth year is not yet complete, but oats are at the present time below the average.

Taking these four staples of agriculture it will be seen that three out of four have not on the average brought as much return to the farmer, under the present administration, as under the previous administration, and the fourth product, wheat, is more influenced than any other farm product by foreign conditions.

Advance in Merchandise.

When, however, the farmer attempts to use his income in the purchase of the necessaries of life he finds that the trusts have raised prices. He must pay more for lumber, nails, wire, harness, hardware, stoves and agricultural implements. More, also for oil, sugar, clothing, furniture, etc., and in addition to these drains upon his income he must meet an increase in federal taxation.

Let the parent calculate how long it will take a farmer to become independent under present conditions; let him contrast the lot of the farmer with the lot of the man who profits by governmental favoritism and grows rich by the exploitation of his countrymen through the instrumentality of monopoly, and then let him answer the question, "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" Has the farmer's son, or the farmer himself any reason for giving support to the Republican party?

Next to the farmer in point of numbers and importance come the wage-earners. What is the trust doing to increase the wages, shorten the hours, improve the condition, or protect the rights of the laboring man? Is his present prospect an inviting one? Is he receiving a fair share of the proceeds of his toil? And, if not, why not? Republicans assert that the working man has a "Full dinner pail." I ask, in the first place, whether a full dinner pail is all that a laboring man needs? It is an insult to the wage-earner to say that his thoughts are entirely centered upon his physical wants. Republican speakers and editors assume that the laboring man is all stomach. They act upon the theory that he complains only when he is hungry, and is happy whenever his hunger is appeased.

The Full Dinner Pail.

If a full dinner pail were the only thing desired, and if every laboring man had plenty to eat, it would still be necesssary for the Republican party to show some connection between Republican policies and the laboring man's food supply. If bountiful crops come to the farmer he does not thank a Republican administration. If a famine aboard raises the price of farm products here the farmer does not thank the Republican party for bringing the famine. If an unexpected and an unpromised increase in the gold supply gives any respite from financial stringency can the Republican party claim credit? The question is not whether the laboring man is able to exist under present conditions, but whether he is enjoying his share of the blessings of the country and the protection of the government. Compare the laboring man with the trust magnate, and see which fares the best at the hands of the Republican party. Inquire also whether the laboring man's income has increased as rapidly as his living expenses.

But even if every laboring man was prosperous, even if that prosperity could be traced to Republican legislation, still the laboring man is a citizen, and must look at political questions from the citizen's standpoint. He cannot afford to barter away future security; he cannot afford to sleep while his industrial independence is being destroyed. Neither can he be enticed into an imperialistic trap, no matter how well the trap may be bated with food.

During the last campaign laboring men were threatened with idleness by employers who desired to coerce them into the support of the Republican ticket. Many of them were told not to return to work unless the Republicans were successful at the polls. After the election some of these employers closed down their shops and others reduced wages. If advances have been made in any branch of industry since 1896 remember that some advance was necessary to compensate the reductions which occurred after the last election.

Coercion in 1896.

A firm in the city of Washington announced shortly before the election in 1896 that it would not be able to continue in business if I was elected. It went into bankruptcy immediately after election notwithstanding the fact that its candidate was successful at the polls. There are indications that this attempt at intimidation may be resorted to again this fall. If a business man feels justified in holding out the prospect of his own bankruptcy in order to influence voters he cannot complain if his creditors take steps to collect their accounts before the election in order to avoid a possible loss.

The Chicago Times-Herald of Sept. 8 contained a special dispatch from Indianapolis setting forth the complaint made by the anthracite coal miners. In the dispatch I read the following statement made by one of the miners: "It is merely a question whether the men would starve to death at work or starve in idleness." The dispatch also contains the following figures in regard to wages, said to have been furnished by a member of the national board of the United Mine Workers of America, viz: "Average daily wages received by miners, $1.35; average wage of day men at mines, 90 cents." Let the parent calculate the annual income of a miner, and figure out, if he can, how the miner is going to keep himself, and support his family under present conditions; and then let the parent ask himself whether he is willing to have his son take his chances with the miners. Is it due to natural or to human laws that the producer of wealth fares so poorly, while the man at the head

of a monopoly secures so much?

All Monopolies Are Bad.

Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of the trusts. There is no good monopoly in private hands; there never was, and never will be. With all the advancement in civilization man is still too selfish to be trusted with the absolute control with that which his fellows must have. The Republican party has no remedy for the trusts. Publicity is good, but publicity alone is not sufficient. The practices of the trusts must not only be made known, they must be prevented. The Democratic platform contains a demand for legislation which will place trust made articles on the free list. There is no doubt that such a law would protect the people from much of the extortion which is practiced under cover of high tariff laws. If a tariff duty excludes the foreign product, while domestic manufacturers combine to raise the price of home product, the American citizen may be plundered here, while the trust sells abroad in competition with the world. It may not be out of place to suggest that I introduced a bill eight years ago providing for this remedy, but we are not willing to stop at one remedy, we desire to apply every remedy within the power of the state and federal governments. Congressional action is not necessary to destroy a trust which confines its operations to a single city, or a single state. Such a trust can be exterminated by state legislation. It is within the power of the state to prescribe the conditions upon which corporations shall be organized, and these conditions should be such as to make a private monopoly place limitaions upon outside corporations doing business within the state. This, however, is not sufficient. Congress must co-operate with the state in preventing the organization of any interstate monopoly. Without impairing the present authority of the state, congress can provide that corporations organized in any state shall not do business outside of the state until certain necessary conditions are complied with. If the people of any state are willing to create and continue a monopoly, the people of other states need feel no concern, so long as the monopoly is confined to the state in which the corporation originates. But the moment a monopoly crosses the state line and invades other states, congress has a right to, and must, interfere for the protection of the public at large. If a corporation organized in New Jersey or any other state, were prohibited from engaging in interstate commerce until it produced evidence to show that there was no water in the stock, and that it had not attempted, and was not attempting to monopolize any branch of industry, its power to do harm would at once be destroyed. An honest corporation engaged in legitimate business, ought to join in the enactment of laws, which will protect them and the public from the industrial highwaymen who commit larceny upon a grand scale. Those who desire the annihilation of the trusts are not hostile to property rights, but they protest against allowing the fictitious person, created by law and called a corporation, to trample upon the rights of the natural man of flesh and blood. If the man-made corporation supports the Republican party, we ought to be able to appeal for support to the God-made man.

As To Railroad Discriminations.

The railroads have by discriminations and rebates materially aided in building up monopolies. At one time the Standard Oil company had a contract with a railroad whereby it not only enjoyed lower rates than its competitors, but received a part of the freight paid by its competitors. The interstate commerce commission has repeatedly asked for legislation which would empower the commission to protect the public, but the Republican party has turned a deaf ear to these appeals.

It is generally assumed that the bankers will co-operate with the trusts in preventing remedial legislation, but the banker himself is apt to fall a victime of this policy of concentration. Some are already urging the establishment of branch banks, and when the branch bank is established it will be able to run all the other banks out of business. Even now the association of several great financial institutions in New York, under the influence of one group of financiers, is embarrassing other and smaller banks.

But why multiply illustrations of the evil of monopoly? No matter how tempting the present advantage; no matter how alluring the immediate prospect every citizen will find it to his permanent advantage to aid in the overthrow of the monopolistic principle, and in the re-establishment of the industrial system upon a basis of justice. Give the boy a chance, and let success be the reward of merit.

The attempt of the Republican party to largely increase our military establishment suggests another inquiry: Is your son safe when new ideals are substituted for the ideals cherished during the past century, when the doctrine of force is accepted as an American doctrine. Up to this time we have encouraged science and the arts; we have proclaimed the advantages of peace, and have preached the gospel of love. What will be the effect upon the character of future generations if we encourage the professional soldier at the expense of the civilian, and teach the creed that might can create right.

Dangers of Militarism.

Is your son safe when a large military establishment is being built up to protect syndicates organized to develop distant lands? When Mr. McKinley was inaugurated there were only 25,000 soldiers in the regular army. In December, 1898, the president recommended that the standing army be increased to 100,000 men. A Republican house of representatives, prompt to do his bidding, passed the bill—and this was done after the treaty of peace was signed and before hostilities broke out in Manila. Why did we need such an army? Possibly the prospectus issued by the Philippine Lumber and Development company will explain. The company has an office in the Merchants' Loan & Trust company, 135 Adams street, Chicago. The prospectus says, "Negotiations are pending for timber rights, and some valuable timber rights have already been secured, and negotiations for others are rapidly approaching completion. No other company can compete with this one in getting a first foothold in the islands, and for several years at least this company will be ahead of all competitors." It also quotes from an article in the American Lumberman in which appears the following: "Unlike most tropical countries the labor problem is easily solved by the Chinese labor, which is plentiful and fairly good." The capitalist may see an advantage in militarism and imperialism, but where is the laboring man's share? He will furnish sons for the army and will help to pay the expenses of war, but he has no part on the profits. As some one has expressed it his lot is to "Die for the dividends of Dives."

Is your son safe when the doctrine of equality before the law is repudiated, and when the arguments which have ever been used in support of kingcraft are called into justify taxation without representation, and government without the consent of the governed. Many have given their support to an imperialistic policy without fully realizing what imperialism means. Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, in his report made to the organization last December, warns the laboring man to beware of the dangers of imperialism and says: "But beneath it all there is the purpose of those who have lost faith in the principles of our republic, those who have no confidence in, or reliance upon the honor, honesty and stability of our people and our form of government, and who aim to erect a throne of despotism upon the tomb of freedom, whose initiatory step is a large standing army, and who, with militarism rampant, hope to crush out the memory of, and the aspiration for, true liberty and freedom for all our people."

Appeal to Freemen.

Whether this nation shall be looked upon as a Lafayette, aiding others to obtain their freedom and enjoying their gartitude, or as a Lord Clive, fastening a hateful sovereignty upon a weaker people and receiving hatred in return, is a question which you must help to decide. Let me borrow a story which has already been applied to the present situation. A man passed along a street of a great city, unmindful of the merchandise piled on either side; he sought out a bird store, and purchasing a number of birds opened their cages and allowed them to fly away. When asked why he thus wasted his money he replied: "I was once a captive myself, and it gives me joy to be the means of setting any captive free."

This nation has been a liberator. It first secured the freedom of its own people, and from that day on has furnished the example which has lead to the overthrow of monarchial rule in many nations. Let it not falter now. It is probable that the $20,000,000 paid to Spain can be secured from the Filipinos, but even if it cannot, it is better to consider that sum as a contribution to be spread on the doctrine of self-government than to regard it as part payment upon the purchase price of people or their lands. Citizens, countrymen, you stand by the side of the cage; you cannot avoid responsibility; will you open the door or shut it?

He Let Him Out.

The king of Naples, in the plenitude of his absolutism, paid one day a visit to the Neapolitan prisons in order to see for himself what sort of men his criminals were and whether they really deserved the punishments they were undergoing.

"What is your sentence?" he said to one. "Fifteen years, your majesty." "And what had you done?" "Nothing whatever." "Quite innocent?" "Entirely so, your majesty." "And you?" he asked another. "Thirty years, sire. Victim of false accusation." "And you?" to a third. "In for life, my king." "And what had you done?" "Everything you can think of, my king; theft, burglary, highway robbery, manslaughter, murder. I only wonder they did not sentence me to death." "What is your name?" asked the king. "My name," replied the first class criminal, "since I have been here has been 912."

After finishing his tour of inspection the king said to the governor: "All the prisoners here seem to be perfectly innocent. There is only one bad man among them, No. 912. You had better let him out, lest he corrupt the others."—Argonaut.

No Case.

"You charge this man with impersonating an officer, do you?"

"I do, your honor."

"Tried to make you believe he was a policeman, did he?"

"He did."

"When he was in the saloon with you, did he"—

"He didn't go into any saloon, your honor."

"The prisoner is discharged."—Chicago Tribune.

GUILFORD COLLEGE.

Guilford College represents the central work in education of the Denomination of friends in North Carolina; and is one of the oldest institutions of learning in the State. The College grew up out of the school known as New Garden Boarding School, which latter was opened in the year 1837. From the outset the school was co-educational, the Friends believing that girls should have the same advantages in education as the boys, and also that, as in the family, so in the schools and colleges, the two sexes being educated in the same classes and courses of study, will be found to do the best work and to create an atmosphere of purity and high moral tone which is itself a powerful factor for the development of noble character.

The New Garden School was well equipped at the opening, and was maintained as a school for more than half a century. Its doors were not closed during the four years of civil war.

The years following the war were full of discouragement for all our people, and the operations of the school from 1865 to 1870 was attended with much effort on the part of the Trustees.

Francis T. King, of Baltimore, was a great friend to education in the South and made many visits to our State in the interest of education and other philanthropic work. He was a life-long friend of the school at New Garden, did much for its financial support and was among the first to propose the enlargement of the accommodations in the way of buildings and equipment, and the adoption of a course of study leading to the Bachelor's degree. The school was changed to Guilford College in 1888.

Previous to this date two new buildings had been added, Archdale Hall, a dormitory for young men, and King Hall, to accommodath the academic work, Founders Hall being used for a home for the young women. In 1891 the Y. M. C. A. Hall was built; and in 1897 B. N. and J. B. Duke, of Durham, gave the College ten thousand dollars to build Memorial Hall in memory of their sister Mary Elizabeth Lyon who, along with themselves, was educated at the original New Garden School. Memorial Hall is used for instruction in science, the chemical and biological laboratories being in this building. The second floor gives ample space for an auditorium with a seating capacity of 800. The museum of natural history is also in this building.

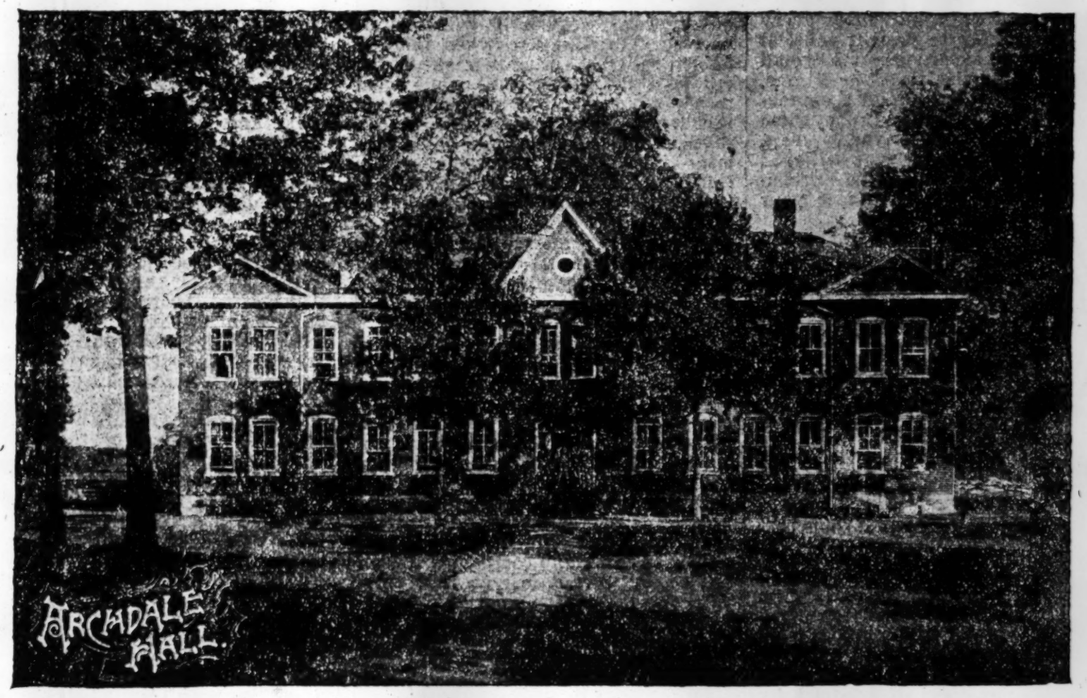
Since 188[illegible] the endowment of the Collegs has received many additions both from Friends in America and England.

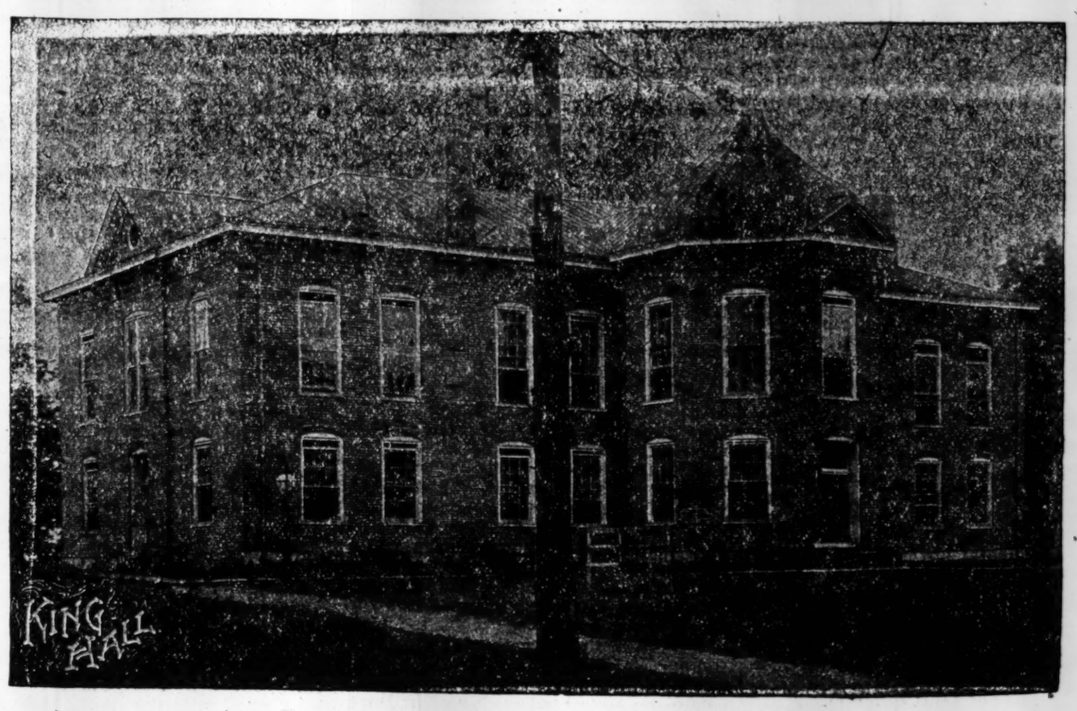
The farm of 300 acres has been brought up to a good state of cultivation, and supports a dairy of fifty cows, thus producing milk and butter enough to supply the boarding department.

Water works were established in 1899, and water is now introduced into all the buildings.

The Department of biology was recently established and the microscopes lately purchased were obtained from the equipment of the biological laboratory.

There is a movement now in operation to erect a girls' home, in which girls may live while in college on the





of all her power in the education of young men and women.

Large sun spots, astronomers say, caused the extreme heat this summer, and doctors declare nearly all the prostrations were induced by disorders of the stomach. Good health follows good digestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. If you have indigestion or dyspepsia it will quickly relieve and permanently cure you. Howard Gardner.